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House of Representatives

The House met at 10 a.m. and was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. STANTON).

DESIGNATION OF SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from the Speaker:

WASHINGTON, DC,
September 28, 2021.

I hereby appoint the Honorable GREG STANTON to act as Speaker pro tempore on this day.

NANCY PELOSI,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

MORNING-HOUR DEBATE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the order of the House of January 4, 2021, the Chair will now recognize Members from lists submitted by the majority and minority leaders for morning-hour debate.

The Chair will alternate recognition between the parties, with time equally allocated between the parties and each Member other than the majority and minority leaders and the minority whip limited to 5 minutes, but in no event shall debate continue beyond 11:50 a.m.

WHO PAYS FOR THE WOKE?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California (Mr. MCCLINTOCK) for 5 minutes.

Mr. MCCLINTOCK. Mr. Speaker, during the Trump administration, Republicans passed one of the biggest tax cuts in American history and the largest regulatory relief ever. Together, they produced the biggest economic expansion in our lifetimes.

Before the lockdown left took a wrecking ball to our economy, Americans were prospering with the lowest

unemployment rate in 50 years, the lowest poverty rate in 60 years, and the fastest wage growth in 40 years. For the first time in decades, the income gap was narrowing.

Well, Joe Biden and the Democrats have reversed these policies with reckless abandon, and it is no coincidence that real wages for Americans have declined every single month since he took office.

History is crystal clear on this point: No country has ever taxed, spent, and borrowed its way to prosperity, but many have done so to their ruin.

Brian Riedl tallied up the total cost of the Democrats' new spending bills for the New York Post today and estimates \$8 trillion over the next 10 years, more than \$60,000 per family. Joe Biden and the Democrats tell us it won't cost you a penny. It will all be paid by somebody else.

But here is the dirty little secret of government spending. Government cannot put a dollar into the economy that it hasn't first taken out of the same economy. Every dollar it gives to you, it must take from you, and there are only three ways to do that: through current taxes, which rob you of your current purchasing power; through borrowing, which robs you of your future purchasing power; or by printing money, which robs you every time you go shopping by reducing the value of your earnings, while it silently hollows out your savings and retirement funds.

Don't fall for their lie that their taxes will only fall on businesses. Businesses don't pay business taxes; you pay business taxes. You pay them as a consumer through higher prices; you pay them as an employee through lower wages; and you pay them as an investor through lower earnings. That is your retirement fund.

You know they are coming after working families because they want to hire 87,000 new IRS agents—87,000 new IRS agents. That is every man, woman,

and child living today in Miami Beach, Florida, or Ogden, Utah. Imagine the entire population of one of those cities hired to go after every taxpayer in America.

And get this: The Democrats' so-called American Families Plan will require your bank to report every one of your private transactions over \$600 to the IRS—every transaction you make over \$600 automatically reported to the IRS.

Does that sound like they are coming after the Biden family? No, they are coming after your family.

If you are typical, you already paid more in taxes last year than you paid for food, clothing, healthcare, and entertainment combined. Yet, according to the Democrats, that is just not enough.

What else do you get for your \$60,000 of new taxes and inflation and tax-driven price increases? Well, you get amnesty, legal permanent residence, and a fast track for citizenship for 8 to 10 million foreign nationals who illegally entered our country and demand to stay.

Now, let's just take the lower number, 8 million. That is the entire population of Wyoming, Alaska, Vermont, South Dakota, North Dakota, Rhode Island, Montana, and Maine combined—this at a time when real family earnings are declining, crime is increasing, homelessness is rampant, and mounting debt is killing the American Dream of a better future for our children.

Explain to me how American workers are helped by flooding the labor market with low-wage labor.

Of course, the woke ruling class makes out very well. That \$60,000 taken from your earnings over the next decade will, for example, pay bonuses of up to \$50,000 each for reporters and bloggers across the country who so shamelessly do the Democrats' bidding. There are lavish handouts to Ivy

□ This symbol represents the time of day during the House proceedings, e.g., □ 1407 is 2:07 p.m.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.



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League universities and the fashionable elite who buy \$82,000 Teslas.

There is even a new civilian climate corps, presumably filled with officious little climate pioneers ever eager to report whose chimney is smoking, who is watering the lawn on the wrong day, and who is spreading forbidden climate disinformation.

It is easy to make fun of all this until you realize this is about to become law. America, for God's sake, wake up. Our country is on the precipice.

I have just one question for my Democratic colleagues: What makes you think socialism will work any better here than everywhere else it has been tried?

HONORING THE LIFE OF CORPORAL HUNTER LOPEZ

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California (Mr. RUIZ) for 5 minutes.

Mr. RUIZ. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Marine Corps Corporal Hunter Lopez, my constituent, who was killed in action on August 26, 2021, while serving our Nation in Afghanistan.

Today, I humbly rise to honor his memory in the hope that Americans across the country and future generations will come to know his story.

Corporal Lopez was a selfless young man with an infectious smile who truly lived his life with a larger purpose in mind. That purpose was serving our country and contributing to something greater than himself.

He was born in Palm Springs, California, on January 15, 1999. Growing up in Indio, he possessed a passion for service from a young age. His parents, Herman and Alicia, both public servants with the Riverside County Sheriff's Department, instilled in him the courage, kindness, and resolve that led him to join the Marine Corps.

Corporal Lopez was a history buff, an ambitious student, and an avid Star Wars fan with an affinity for quizzing his friends and family on the movie series' trivia.

He was also incredibly thoughtful. He was the kind of person who would take the time, while serving overseas, to write letters to his grandparents in their native Spanish, despite not being fluent himself, just because he knew they would appreciate it.

Corporal Lopez always strived for excellence, and his determination to succeed motivated his friends and those around him to reach their full potential.

After graduating from La Quinta High School and achieving the rank of captain as an Explorer Scout with the Riverside County Sheriff's Department, Corporal Lopez joined the Marine Corps, where he served for 4 years.

His first 3 years were with the Fleet Antiterrorism Security Team Company A, 5th Platoon, before he joined the 2nd Battalion 1st Marine Division, Golf Company, 1st Platoon, 3rd Squad.

It was with the 2nd Battalion that Corporal Lopez served in Operation Allies Refuge, contributing to the largest airlift in history and aiding the evacuation of over 120,000 of our fellow Americans, allies, and Afghan partners, a truly heroic and historic effort.

On August 26, 2021, Corporal Lopez was stationed at the airport in Kabul. That day, under the blazing sun, Corporal Lopez and his fellow marines worked tirelessly to evacuate the thousands of women, children, and families who came to the airport desperately seeking safety, protection, and refuge.

Striving to bring calm to a panicked crowd, Corporal Lopez put the safety of others above his own. As the crowd grew more intense, Corporal Lopez and his fellow marine, Sergeant David Traylor, spotted two young girls, trapped under the weight of a fleeing crowd, about to be crushed.

The two marines successfully pulled the children to safety, saving their lives. They gave each other a fist bump, a very small celebration for an incredible task that they had just achieved. And then the explosion happened.

That day, Corporal Lopez gave his life to save the lives of others. I can't think of anything—anything—more noble than that.

Corporal Lopez saved two lives at the Kabul airport, and because of him, two children now have a future and the promise of a new life, many others reached safety, and many others have a reason to hope.

We lost Corporal Lopez and 12 other servicemembers on August 26. Each and every day since then, the Lopez family and the families of all our Nation's fallen heroes continue to feel their loss. They feel the loss of a loved one who made the ultimate sacrifice for our Nation, and they feel the loss of a hero who died serving a purpose larger than themselves.

To the Lopez family, parents, Herman and Alicia; sister, Trinity; and brother, Owen: You are in our constant prayers, and our entire Nation grieves your loss, stands with you, and supports you.

We will continue to tell the story of Hunter's remarkable service, compassion, strength, and valor so that his legacy will live on for generations to come.

HEARTFELT CONDOLENCES TO FAMILY OF CORPORAL HUNTER LOPEZ

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Texas (Mr. ARRINGTON) for 5 minutes.

Mr. ARRINGTON. Mr. Speaker, to my colleague, my Democrat colleague: From west Texas, our heartfelt condolences to Corporal Lopez and his family for that ultimate sacrifice.

I am about to really launch into the debate over the tax-and-spend bill, but we stand united for our troops and for those who are willing to give up their

tomorrow, or their today, so that we can have a future in this country.

God bless the Lopez family, and I thank the gentleman for his remarks.

CONGRATULATING WYLIE LITTLE LEAGUE BASEBALL TEAM

Mr. ARRINGTON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate a few outstanding members of the next generation of west Texans.

The Wylie Little League baseball team from Abilene, Texas, represented not only District 19 well but the whole State of Texas in the Little League World Series there in Williamsport, Pennsylvania.

This team knows what it is like to compete in true west Texas fashion. The success of this team is unprecedented, winning against teams from Washington, New Jersey, and Nebraska.

To the Wylie All-Stars, their proud parents and coaches, and especially Manager Reggie Regala, west Texas is so proud of you, all of your achievements, and your outstanding representation of west Texas and Congressional District 19. Thank you.

Go All-Stars. And God bless west Texas.

A TAX ON EVERY AMERICAN

Mr. ARRINGTON. Mr. Speaker, we are, as a Nation, looking down the barrel of the largest tax-and-spend proposal in the history of the United States, this while our Nation suffers from a recession and major runaway inflation on account of policies from my Democrat colleagues to sideline labor by paying people more to be on unemployment than to go to work. So you have labor sidelined, which distorted supply and demand.

You also had a bill that was \$2 trillion, with the flag of COVID relief wrapped around it, to bail out union pensions and blue States and blue cities that were broke before COVID ever hit our shores. This has created inflation, a tax on every American.

The answer from my Democrat colleagues is to tax the middle class, to chase jobs back overseas. After the tax cuts lifted 6 million people out of poverty, gave us the largest wage increase in 20 years, the largest household income increase on record, we want to tax our job creators. We want to load the working man and woman and families with lower wages, with higher cost of goods and services. That is what the tax will translate into for these folks.

This is not only the largest tax increase; it is not only the largest spending boondoggle; it is the largest redistribution of wealth, the largest expansion of government, the most radical reimagination of our government's role in the American people's lives in the history of our country. I believe that. I don't think that is hyperbole.

□ 1015

What are we taxing? To make America less competitive and to put more burden on the American people? To what end? To pay for the green new

disaster, in my humble opinion, their extreme environmental policies based on the premise that we will have an apocalyptic end of the Earth in 10 or 15 years, trillions of dollars, while we cede economic leadership to the likes of China and Russia. We give them the keys to the kingdom, and we end up defaulting our energy independence, which is such an important part, not only of our economic prowess, but of our national security. We are racking up debt that is completely unsustainable.

Mr. Speaker, this bill represents \$27,000 per household on top of \$200,000 per household already of the \$28 trillion in debt. This bill will not be paid for. We continue to put a deferred tax on our grandchildren, and we rob them of their freedom and their future in this great country. All of this is because of an income inequality crisis or a climate crisis. Before, it was the COVID crisis.

Let me tell you the crises the American people are concerned about: the chaos and lawlessness at the southern border, along the border of my home State.

They are concerned about the runaway inflation and the crisis of being able to make ends meet.

They are concerned about the crisis of the debt that will be borne by their children and grandchildren.

They are concerned about the sustainability of the safety net for our seniors, Medicare and Social Security. Both are insolvent in less than 10 years, and my Democrat colleagues didn't spend a dime, not a dime, of the trillions of dollars, to make sure that wasn't the case and that we could fulfill that promise.

IT IS TIME TO DELIVER INFRASTRUCTURE SOLUTIONS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Nevada (Mrs. LEE) for 5 minutes.

Mrs. LEE of Nevada. Mr. Speaker, I rise today because, believe it or not, yet again, it is infrastructure week here.

For decades, our country has been calling for investment to bring our infrastructure into, not just the future, but at this point, the present.

For months, we have been meeting, both Democrats and Republicans, to get this bill to work for all of us. Now, it is time to take action and pass it for the American people. The stakes could not be higher.

Nevada, where I am from, has been ground zero for this pandemic. We are ground zero for the effects of climate change. But, more importantly, we are ground zero for the promise and the economic opportunities in this bill.

Roads, bridges, access to broadband, electric vehicles, electric buses, clean energy, water solutions for the West, all of this is needed and all of it will benefit my State and every corner in this country. That is why we have to

put politics aside, come together, and pass this legislation now.

I came to Congress because I was tired of the bickering and the dysfunction and the gridlock. I was tired of politics as usual.

Safer roads and bridges, these are not partisan political issues. We have the opportunity to pass these investments for every single American and create millions of good-paying jobs and strengthen our recovery and get our economy back on track. The time to deliver solutions is now.

HONORING THE LIFE OF RAY LARSON

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Kentucky (Mr. BARR) for 5 minutes.

Mr. BARR. Mr. Speaker, today, I rise to honor the life of a devoted public servant, Ray Larson of Lexington, Kentucky.

Ray served as assistant deputy attorney general for the Commonwealth of Kentucky, but later, for 32 years, Ray was one of the most consequential Commonwealth's attorneys in our great State's history, dedicated to our community and the rule of law.

He was an outstanding prosecutor, always laser focused on deterring crime, relentlessly pursuing justice, advocating for victims' rights, and keeping central Kentucky families safe.

Ray was an unapologetic and principled fighter, leading by example and advancing the cause of law and order. He believed in defending, not defunding, the police.

Ray was a faithful member of Good Shepherd Episcopal Church, where he served as a Eucharist minister and taught high school Sunday school for over 30 years.

On a personal note, Ray was a dear friend and an important mentor to me.

Mr. Speaker, Ray Larson was a great American patriot who made a positive difference, and he will be deeply missed. God bless him and his family, and I appreciate the opportunity to pay tribute to a great American.

IRS FINANCIAL INSTITUTION REPORTING MANDATE

Mr. BARR. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in opposition to the Biden administration's proposal to mandate banks, credit unions, and other financial institutions to report the inflows and outflows of customer bank accounts to the IRS.

Think big government has too much of your personal data now? Just wait until the Biden administration and congressional Democrats require banks to submit the financial transactions of millions of Americans to the IRS.

Let me repeat that. For the Americans watching on C-SPAN right now, President Biden, as part of his massive job-killing tax increase, wants the IRS to have unfettered power to spy on your bank accounts, your deposits, your withdrawals, and your payments.

While I was pleased to see that the Ways and Means Committee did not include this provision in their bill during markup, news reports suggest there are still negotiations with the administration for its inclusion. A higher account threshold or other minor policy shifts will not solve the fundamental flaws with this proposal.

The mandatory reporting of Americans' transactions violates their privacy and puts an undue burden on financial institutions that could cripple community banks that helped get government aid to struggling small businesses during the pandemic, and it is predicated on the Biden administration's assumption that every American is somehow a tax cheat. How offensive. This is a disgusting example of Big Government overreach, and I am sounding the alarm.

I urge my colleagues on both sides of the aisle to actively oppose this misguided and dangerous proposal.

IRRESPONSIBLE VOTE TO INCREASE THE DEBT CEILING WITHOUT FISCAL REFORMS

Mr. BARR. Mr. Speaker, I rise today as a member of the House Financial Services Committee in strong opposition to the Democrats' reckless and irresponsible vote to increase the debt ceiling without any fiscal reforms and provide a blank check for the Democrats' socialist tax and spending spree, which they intend to ram through Congress later this week or in the coming weeks.

Everybody understands we cannot default on our debt. But don't let the Democrats and their allies in the media fool you. This debt limit increase does not cover funds already spent. The ceiling suspended in 2019 accommodated 100 percent of the spending under the previous administration, including five bipartisan COVID response bills and then some.

But Democrats chose to pass, on a partisan basis, \$2 trillion in new spending, less than 10 percent of which actually responded to COVID, and that is what has brought us to this new debt limit. Republicans did not vote for that \$2 trillion, and now President Biden and Democrats want an additional \$5.5 trillion, \$4.3 trillion of which has zero Republican support. So it is Democrat partisanship that has resulted in a partisan debt limit vote.

Let's be clear. This debt limit vote enables massive amounts of new spending, not old spending. Even with the largest tax increase in American history, a tax increase that would make the tax burden on American businesses higher than in communist China, this is a bill that will add at least \$2.4 trillion to the national debt, even with all of those new historic tax increases.

And the hypocrisy of those who criticize the job-producing and revenue-producing Tax Cuts and Jobs Act, claiming that it would massively increase the deficit, where are they now? The hypocrisy is breathtaking. These are the same people who support adding trillions to the national debt.

I came to Congress to save this country from bankruptcy, and I will not stand idly by as such dangerous legislation is pushed on a partisan basis through the Congress.

Mr. Speaker, oppose this tax and spending spree.

IT IS TIME TO RAISE THE DEBT CEILING

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. JACKSON LEE) for 5 minutes.

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Speaker, we have often turned to Lincoln. My good friends on the other side of the aisle have tried to be Lincolnesque, but I don't think they have dug deep into the virtues of Abraham Lincoln. They didn't delve deeply into his sense of courage and integrity.

We know that his ultimate goal was to preserve the Union, as it should have been. He was, in fact, the President of the United States of America, not of the Union States, not of the Confederate States. But often as they pretend Lincolnesque, it is abandoned along the trash heap of highways of despair.

First of all, the Build Back Better Act is paid for over 10 years, in contrast to the debacle voted on, to a one, by my friends on the other side of the aisle, of the Trump tax cut, 83 percent for those who were already flourishing in dollars, while it left the bus drivers and teachers and paramedics, nurses and emergency room doctors, along the highway with tin cups.

Any plan for embellishing, staffing—and that is what it is—for the Internal Revenue Service, of which we should continue to have oversight, is to ensure that those who have paid not a dime—not a dime—not a dime, Mr. Speaker—pay their fair share.

Do you think any American is against that? I have seen Republicans, Democrats, and Independents who are crucially asking the question: Am I carrying the entire burden?

My friends stand stalwart, the Republicans; they are not going to raise the debt ceiling. First of all, it is the full faith and credit of the United States. Read the Constitution. It is to ensure that America's bills, money already spent, are paid.

Just like you use your electricity, you are paying ahead of time; you are paying for the bill already spent. The electricity, the light was on for 20 days. You are paying for that light to be on.

I am sad to say that there are so many who can't make ends meet, can't pay the light bill. I have heard it often. Can't pay rent; can't pay the water bill.

So I am going to start with two icons from different eras about the word "courage."

Abraham Lincoln eloquently spoke in 1862—he was a most visionary writer—"The dogmas of the quiet past are inadequate to the stormy present." All

that we talked about, all the contentiousness of yesteryear, you need to put it aside. "The occasion is piled high . . ."—this day, this month, this 2021, this in the midst of a national health emergency, is piled high ". . . with difficulty, and we must rise with the occasion. As our case is new, so must we think anew and act anew. We must disenthrall ourselves, and then we shall save our country."

Is anyone here willing to save their country? Are they willing to join as Americans to save the country?

I know 2022 is coming. Great campaign ads about what Democrats did. I am glad that my terminology will be what an American did by the name of SHEILA JACKSON LEE. What did she do?

"Courage is the most important of all the virtues because without courage you can't practice any other virtue consistently," said the iconic and late Maya Angelou, who I had the privilege of teaching me. What a great memory I have of her being my professor.

So I want to speak this morning on the cruciality of moving forward on the INVEST Act and the Build Back Better Act. Without a doubt, I want to be able to not give short shrift to the 2 years of free pre-K and 2 years of free community college, paid for, giving Americans the front-end and giving the opportunity to be able, for some, to be in college for the first time. They are moving on to historically Black colleges of their choice or other colleges of their choice.

What about the Federal Medicaid program, when 12 States failed to opt in during the Affordable Care Act and left a trash heap of desperate people. Not the people desperate, but on the heap of despair, no healthcare, because they were below the threshold. Our friends as well decided not to do anything.

Finally, Mr. Speaker, how important it is to have the INVEST Act, with making sure we have broadband and making sure that we have high-speed internet as well as highways that work not against us but for us.

Let's do the right thing and have the courage of Americans. Let's stand for America.

□ 1030

CONGRATULATIONS TO ALAN JOHNSON

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Iowa (Mrs. MILLER-MEEKS) for 5 minutes.

Mrs. MILLER-MEEKS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize an individual from my district for his work to keep both Iowans and Americans healthy.

Alan Johnson, a professor in the Department of Psychological and Brain Sciences at the University of Iowa, has been selected for the 2021 Excellence Award for Hypertension Research by the American Heart Association's Council on Hypertension.

This award by the American Heart Association is given to members of the scientific community who have had a major impact in research that has contributed to better understanding the causes and effects of hypertension.

Hypertension, or high blood pressure, is a common cardiovascular condition that affects millions of Americans a year and is a major contributor of both strokes and heart attacks.

I am proud of Professor Johnson for his decades of research into the effects, causes, and treatments of this condition, and I congratulate him for earning this prestigious award.

THANK YOU TO STEAD FAMILY CHILDREN'S
HOSPITAL STAFF AND VOLUNTEERS

Mrs. MILLER-MEEKS. Mr. Speaker, September is Childhood Cancer Awareness Month, and I would like to take a moment to thank my district for their work in treating and researching childhood cancer.

A staple to my district and to the Iowa City community is the University of Iowa Stead Family Children's Hospital, located right across the street from Kinnick Stadium. You all might know it well from the "wave," one of college football's greatest traditions.

The Stead Family Children's Hospital specializes in treating pediatric patients, winning several awards for their specialties in not only pediatric cancer but also orthopedics and cardiology, among others.

Our gratitude for helping these children extends beyond the staff of Stead Family Children's Hospital. Many University of Iowa students and members of the Iowa City community use their free time to volunteer just to brighten a child's day.

Thank you to the men and women in Iowa who are working to treat and research childhood cancer and to those who use their time to comfort children who are currently battling it, a disease no child or parent should face alone.

HILLS ELEMENTARY SCHOOL WINS AWARD

Mrs. MILLER-MEEKS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to speak about the importance of childhood education and how a school in my district is taking extra strides to ensure their students' success.

At Hills Elementary School in Hills, Iowa, one out of four students are in the process of learning English as their second language. This is far higher than the average rate in Iowa being 12 percent.

Though many might see this language disparity as a barrier to student achievement, this year, Hills Elementary was selected as one of 325 schools to win a National Blue Ribbon School Award from the U.S. Department of Education, with 81 percent of students at the school showing improvement in their academics.

Beginning in 1982, the National Blue Ribbon School Award has been used to recognize American schools for their academic excellence.

I couldn't be prouder of both the students and faculty at Hills Elementary,

and I wish the best for them as they continue their journey of academic achievement.

I would also like to take a moment to wish a happy belated birthday to my legislative assistant, Kendyl Willox, and a happy belated birthday to my good friend and colleague, enthusiastically, the gentleman from Long Island, Representative ANDREW GARBARINO.

IMPROVING OUR INFRASTRUCTURE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Florida (Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ) for 5 minutes.

Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ. Mr. Speaker, I rise to support the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act, a historic investment that will create millions of good-paying jobs and support America's future global competitiveness.

This bill will do so much to repair our ailing infrastructure and will create two million labor-friendly jobs each year for a decade.

Florida has 408 bridges and more than 3,564 miles of highway that are in poor condition.

Through this bill, Florida will receive \$13 billion for federal-aid highway programs and \$245 million for bridge repair.

Florida will also receive \$2.6 billion for public transit systems and \$1.2 billion for airport development.

To further help us cut down on transportation emissions, the bill will provide Florida with nearly \$200 million to support the expansion of an electric vehicle charging network.

I have also heard, Mr. Speaker, from so many municipalities throughout south Florida who are struggling with obsolete water infrastructure. Thankfully, this bill provides Florida with \$1.6 billion to get rid of lead pipes and improve water infrastructure.

For Florida's highways and byways, which are some of the most dangerous in the Nation, this legislation will usher in a "Safe Streets for All" program to help reduce crashes and fatalities.

Also important for Florida, this bill provides the Army Corps of Engineers with \$1.9 billion for aquatic ecosystem restoration projects.

The Florida delegation expects the Corps to use a large portion of this money on Everglades restoration to bolster the funding we already secured through the regular appropriation process and get the project back on track.

This bill is a big investment in surface transportation and hard infrastructure, but it is only a segment of President Biden's Build Back Better agenda.

I am looking forward to passing the revolutionary climate and resiliency programs in the Build Back Better Act.

For my own constituents and the children and grandchildren of everyone

in this Nation, I urge a "yes" vote on this important bill and the Build Back Better Act. That will allow us to truly rebuild our working class and set us on a path to prosperity.

HISPANIC HERITAGE MONTH

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Nebraska (Mr. BACON) for 5 minutes.

Mr. BACON. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to recognize two Hispanic trailblazers in Omaha—Robert, known as Bob, Campos and Dr. James, known as Jim, Ramirez—for their generous contributions to our community.

After growing up together in the same working-class South Omaha neighborhood, Bob and Jim each went on to lead extraordinary, successful lives, and they have made a huge difference in our community.

Bob Campos was born in 1938 to Mexican immigrant parents in South Omaha, a neighborhood long regarded as a melting pot of multicultural immigrant families. Growing up, his large family shared only a one-bedroom home. So when Bob was only 8 years old, he went to work at the neighborhood grocery store to earn some extra income for his family.

At 16 years old, Campos dropped out of high school and attempted to enlist in the United States Marines but was unsuccessful after falsifying his age in his application. Shortly after that, he fulfilled his desire to serve his country by joining the U.S. Coast Guard.

After his military service, Bob moved back to Omaha and worked at the Kiewit Construction Company. After 15 years at Kiewit, he started his own business, Campos Construction, on January 1, 1977. Starting his business with only \$500 and a pickup truck, Campos grew his company to become the largest minority-owned construction company in Nebraska.

Bob's reputation for excellence led him to take on high-profile projects, to include painting the home of President Abraham Lincoln in Illinois and building the Gerald R. Ford Conservation Center in Omaha.

In 2003, Bob leased the land to build community soccer fields in South Omaha, personally mowing and tending to the property now known as the Bob Campos Soccer Complex.

Bob also fosters educational leadership opportunities for Hispanic high school students through the Grassroots Leadership Development Program.

Dr. Jim Ramirez was born in 1934 to Mexican immigrant parents who worked in the meatpacking plants of South Omaha.

During high school, Dr. Ramirez faced repeated discrimination and was told by guidance counselors and peers that Latinos such as himself did not belong in college. So after graduation, Jim joined his father at the Nebraska Beef packing plant, where arduous work motivated him to pursue higher education and a better life.

For 18 years, Ramirez worked the slaughterhouse in the day and took classes at night; graduating in 1971 with a bachelor's degree in sociology from the University of Nebraska Omaha. He went on to earn his master's degree in guidance and counseling from UNO in 1974 and, ultimately, a Ph.D. in adult continuing education in 1984.

Having witnessed discrimination throughout his years as a student, Dr. Ramirez made it his life's mission to promote pathways to higher education for Omaha's Hispanic community.

In 1972 Dr. Ramirez was selected to chair UNO's Committee on Mexican-American Affairs, upon whose recommendation the University hired more Hispanic faculty, administrators, and staff.

After earning his doctorate, Dr. Ramirez was hired by UNO as a professor and counselor, where he spent decades mentoring countless Hispanic and minority students.

Dr. Ramirez went on to work as a human relations specialist at Omaha Public Schools, where he recruited Hispanic teachers from across the country to teach and mentor Omaha's Latino students.

Additionally, today I would like to recognize the Latino Center of the Midlands for celebrating 50 years of serving Omaha's Hispanic community.

The Latino Center is an education and social service nonprofit located in South Omaha, the heart of Omaha's Latino community.

Founded officially in 1971 as the Chicano Awareness Center, their work is rooted in advocacy for and service to Omaha's Latino community. Their three major programs, Family and Community Well-Being, Pathways to Success, and Workforce Education and Innovation impact over 2,500 individuals and families a year. Currently it is led by Albert Varas.

During Hispanic Heritage Month, no other two individuals and organization are deserving for our recognition than Bob Campos, Dr. Jim Ramirez, and the Latino Center. Together they demonstrate for all Americans, especially Latino Americans, that through hard work, perseverance, and faith, anything is possible.

I am pleased to announce that Bob Campos, Dr. Jim Ramirez, and the Latino Center of the Midlands have been selected as the inaugural inductees to the Nebraska Hispanic Hall of Fame, established this year by the Nebraska Hispanic Chamber of Commerce in collaboration with my office, where their stories and many others will be shared for centuries to come.

Thank you, Bob and Jim, and the Latino Center, for making a difference in our great community.

AMERICA CAN'T AFFORD TO WAIT ANY LONGER

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from

New Jersey (Mr. GOTTHEIMER) for 5 minutes.

Mr. GOTTHEIMER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of passing the historic bipartisan infrastructure bill on Thursday.

In August, all 220 House Democrats came here on the floor and voted to support opening debate and to vote on this once-in-a-century bipartisan infrastructure bill this week. Why? Because America simply can't afford to wait any longer.

In New Jersey, our roads are the third worst in the Nation. One-third of our bridges are considered unsafe. Our transit has the worst on-time record in the country. Our train tunnel, which is critical between New York and New Jersey, 20 percent of the GDP runs through that corridor, yet the tunnel is 113 years old and literally crumbling. Moms and dads wait hours in delays to get home every night. It is affecting our businesses and our productivity.

Hurricane Ida and climate change destroyed so many family homes in my community just weeks ago.

The unfortunate reality is this: We just haven't made the investments we need in this country in infrastructure.

China last year spent \$3.7 trillion outside of China on infrastructure, and yet here we are year in and year out calling for infrastructure week and to get it done, and nothing happens. Now is our opportunity to get something done for our country.

This historic bill, \$1.2 trillion, will turn that around and put two million hardworking men and women of labor to work every year for the next decade. It will invest in electric vehicle infrastructure and the Gateway Tunnel, in rebuilding that. The tunnel I talked about that is crumbling, this is going to help fix it. It invests in roads and bridges and transit. Clean water to make sure that we get lead water out and forever chemicals out. It invests in broadband.

After the Problem Solvers Caucus, which I proudly co-chair, worked for months with our Senate colleagues from both sides of the aisle—and so many of us worked on it here in this House—50 Democrats and 19 Republicans in the Senate voted for this bill. Everyone from BERNIE SANDERS to JOE MANCHIN to MITCH MCCONNELL all voted for it and sent it to us early last month.

It is critical to the rest of the country and to New Jersey that we get it done. Not only because it makes these historic investments but because it is about the country coming together, Democrats and Republicans, to show that we can govern.

We need to get everyone on board this week, Democrats and Republicans, because this bill is simply too important for our country and our future. There is nothing partisan about fixing our roads and our bridges and tunnels. There is nothing partisan about investing in fighting climate change, which this bill does. There is nothing partisan

about making sure that we have the resources we need for our economy to run and for people to get to work every day.

I urge my colleagues, every one of them, to come to this Chamber Thursday and to vote for this critical legislation. I know that working together, our best days as a country will always be ahead of us here in the greatest country in the world. And infrastructure is the best place to start; for our President, for our country, and for all of us.

STEVE HOWARD IS A HARDWORKING LEADER

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. CARTER) for 5 minutes.

Mr. CARTER of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize Steve Howard of Woodbine, Georgia, on his appointment to the National Association of Counties' Environment, Energy, & Land Use Steering Committee.

Known as an intensively hardworking leader, Steve's accomplishments are impressive. Over the past several years, Steve has led one of the most innovative and economic development projects in Georgia and throughout the country.

He has shown exceptional leadership in the Spaceport Camden project that is a tremendous opportunity for Georgia's First Congressional District. The project encompasses many of the aspects of the committee, making his expertise invaluable.

There is no county administrator who has as much knowledge in energy, environment, and land use as Steve. I know he will be an amazing resource for counties across the Nation. I am proud to see Steve represent our district with the National Association of Counties.

I would like to congratulate Steve on his appointment and thank him for his years of service to Georgia's First Congressional District.

SAVANNAH/HILTON HEAD INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT IS AN AWARD-WINNING FACILITY

Mr. CARTER of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the Savannah/Hilton Head International Airport for being awarded the second-best domestic airport in the United States.

Complemented by an amazing staff, this airport has shown exemplary service to its customers since 1929.

For the past 5 years, Savannah/Hilton Head International Airport has ranked in the top 10 of best domestic airports in the United States.

This award highlights their hard work and dedication to ensure safety and security, while offering the best customer service.

Savannah's airport has been a tremendous economic contributor to Georgia's First Congressional District, supporting the community with over 20,000 jobs. Although small in size, the Savannah/Hilton Head International Airport has had a lasting impact on the

people visiting the great State of Georgia.

I want to extend my congratulations to the great staff, TSA workers, and Savannah Airport Commission for their great work.

I look forward to the continued success of the Savannah/Hilton Head International Airport.

□ 1045

REMEMBERING AND HONORING DEBORAH SMITH

Mr. CARTER of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to remember and honor Deborah Smith of Wayne County, Georgia, who, sadly, passed away on September 12, at the age of 51.

Debi devoted her life to improving her community and the lives of others. Debi loved volunteering and helping people.

Debi's love for her community was apparent during her time as the CEO of United Way of South Georgia, where she served eight counties and 26 agencies.

A giant in her local community, Debi also served as the president of the Rotary Club of Jesup and on the board of the Downtown Development Authority.

Debi was recognized by the Wayne County Chamber of Commerce as Ambassador of the Year for her selfless sacrifice toward her community.

I am thankful for the immense impact that Debi had on Georgia's First Congressional District, and I know her legacy will remain.

My thoughts and prayers are with her family, friends, and all who knew her, during this most difficult time.

RECOGNIZING JEFF LUREY

Mr. CARTER of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize and honor Jeff Lurey for his long and accomplished pharmacy career.

Jeff discovered his passion for helping others during his time at the University of Georgia's School of Pharmacy. Following graduation, Jeff bought his first pharmacy in 1973 and would go on to own five other pharmacies.

Jeff's accomplishments are nothing short of extraordinary.

From starting the Georgia Pharmacy Foundation to his service on the Georgia Pharmacy Association, Jeff's leadership has been felt throughout the great State of Georgia.

During his accomplished career, Jeff served in numerous leadership positions within the Georgia Pharmacy Association.

Jeff has received numerous awards throughout the State of Georgia for his immense contributions to the pharmacy community.

While Jeff's work with the Georgia Pharmacy Association is coming to an end, I am confident that his service to pharmacists will continue.

I am truly grateful for Jeff's contributions, and I thank him for his years of service.

SOLUTIONS TO SOUTHERN BORDER
CRISIS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. MURPHY) for 5 minutes.

Mr. MURPHY of North Carolina. Mr. Speaker, last week, in her attempt to deflect from the Biden administration's complete and utter devastation at our southern border, White House Press Secretary Jen Psaki said: "There are a lot of Republicans out there giving speeches about how outraged they are about the situation at the border, not many are putting forward solutions or steps that we could take."

Well, she got one thing right: We are outraged.

We are outraged because, every single day, we hear from constituents who are dismayed, angry about this administration's complete lack of concern for the safety and well-being of our Nation at the southern border.

They resent the fact that, on his first day in office, the unity President gave up on border security and hung a welcome sign in our border communities. Biden sent a very clear message to the world that our rule of law would not be enforced under his administration.

Jen Psaki now has the audacity to complain about Republicans highlighting a crisis that they themselves created and claims she hasn't heard solutions. Jen, if you haven't heard solutions, circle back and listen.

To start, the biggest thing the Biden administration needed to do to protect our country was nothing at all. The former administration had laid out a clear and effective border security measure that safeguarded our communities, protected public health, and incentivized legal pathways to citizenship.

Yet, Biden has systematically unraveled all of the former administration's effective policies in the name of lawlessness just to score political points with the radical and progressive left.

I cannot fathom how anyone in a position of authority—Jen Psaki, President Biden, Vice President HARRIS, Secretary Mayorkas—would spend more time ignoring our laws than correcting the crisis that they created.

So, Biden administration, now that we have gotten your attention, please listen to how you fix this crisis.

Number one, enforce the laws that are written. Don't undermine our national security with political pandering.

Two, complete border construction. Right now, there are millions of dollars' worth of building material rusting in the desert because Biden put a halt to the Congress-approved and paid for border construction. This is a disastrous waste of taxpayer dollars and a tragedy for our border security.

Number three, reinstate the remain in Mexico policy so that those seeking asylum can be processed orderly, without putting our borders at risk. We had the buy-in and cooperation of all the

Central American countries. Biden threw that cooperation out the window.

Number four, require a negative COVID test before entering into the southern United States to actually protect public health. The Biden administration's current COVID policy is hypocrisy. Right now, international travelers who fly into the United States must show proof of vaccination or a negative test, while illegal immigrants can walk across the border without any public health requirements.

I mean, hell, in the midst of the fourth worst COVID surge, Secretary Mayorkas himself confirmed that none of the 15,000 Haitians brought into this country from under the bridge were tested for COVID.

The absence of accountability and urgency in this matter is shameful. The hypocrisy is disastrous.

Number five, quit encouraging people to make the disastrous trek to America. Just last week, we saw thousands of Haitians and their families make the treacherous journey to our border, many suffering from heat-related injuries and other diseases. Then, Mayorkas finally admitted that over 10,000 Haitians were brought into this country without being vetted.

Number six, promising amnesty, tax remittance, healthcare, and sanctuary cities to illegals, stop it. Again, these liberal policies are enticing people to break our laws.

So next time, before Jen Psaki or anyone in the Biden administration criticizes House Republicans for talking openly about how to combat a national security crisis of their own making, I suggest she circle back and revisit all that we have said in the preceding months.

The great hidden provisions in the new reconciliation package present the most disastrous immigration policies in our Nation's history. I don't envy Jen Psaki's job of having to defend the destruction of this country.

Mr. Speaker, we are a country of laws. Our laws need to be enforced. I continue to fight for the security of this Nation and our southern border.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Members are reminded to refrain from engaging in personalities toward the President and to address their remarks to the Chair and not to a perceived viewing audience.

REMEMBERING INNOCENT LIVES
LOST ON 20TH ANNIVERSARY OF
9/11 TERROR ATTACKS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. THOMPSON) for 5 minutes.

Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, earlier this month, we remembered the 20th anniversary of the 9/11 terror attacks. I rise today to remember the innocent lives that we lost.

At 8:46 a.m., American Airlines Flight 11 flew into tower one of the

World Trade Center. Not long after, Flight 175 roared over lower Manhattan into tower two.

While Americans around the country were grappling with the events that had just transpired, a third plane, Flight 77, crashed into the Pentagon, the center of our Armed Forces and national defense.

In southwest Pennsylvania, the fourth flight, United 93, originally headed to San Francisco, was hijacked and made the abrupt turn toward Washington, D.C. But because of the brave passengers and crew members who attempted to take back the plane, it crashed into a field in Shanksville, Pennsylvania.

Now, I had the humbling opportunity to join over 450 family members of United Flight 93 passengers and crew members at the memorial site on the 20th anniversary of that tragic day. During the ceremony, we heard from Captain Kurtz, USS *Somerset*; Governor Wolf; Gordon Felt, brother of Edward Porter Felt, who perished in the crash; Secretary of the Interior Deb Haaland, Vice President KAMALA HARRIS; and former President George W. Bush.

The ceremony was a chance to reflect on the events of that fateful day and to honor the lives lost and the heroes that united us.

In the days, weeks, months, and now two decades that followed September 11, our country joined together to face the very evil which attempted to take us down.

We will forever be indebted to our servicemen and -women who joined the fight to protect our freedoms. We must remember the sacrifices made by our servicemembers and the first responders and their families every day since.

While today's world has grown no less dangerous, we, as Americans, are resilient. We will continue to fight the evil and terror that exists today, and we will continue to be a beacon of freedom to the world.

Let us reflect on the gift of life so tragically lost at the World Trade Center in New York City, the Pentagon in Washington, D.C., and a field in Shanksville, Pennsylvania.

Let us honor the memory of every American who perished on that fateful day. Their legacies will be forever entwined with the strength and courage that define our great country.

We will never forget, not 20 years later, not ever. May God continue to watch over our first responders, our men and women in uniform, and all those who keep us safe.

RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 12(a) of rule I, the Chair declares the House in recess until noon today.

Accordingly (at 10 o'clock and 55 minutes a.m.), the House stood in recess.

□ 1200

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker at noon.

PRAYER

The Chaplain, the Reverend Margaret Grun Kibben, offered the following prayer:

Return to us, O God; dwell in the midst of us, in this place, in our cities, neighborhoods, and Nation, that we would again acknowledge You. May You see reason to call us faithful, and may we reflect Your glory to all who would see.

In You, may both youth and those of age find reason to be joyful. May all marvel at Your handiwork, Your steadfast love, and Your saving mercy.

Cause our hands to be strong to do the work You have set before us. Sow Your peace in the fields of our hearts and bring forth Your fruit in the garden You have called us to attend. Give increase to our fellowship and pour out on Your house a spirit of compassion and mutual concern.

We give ourselves over to Your instruction to speak truth to one another, to render judgments that are true, and to find solutions which lead to peace.

May we not harbor ill will in our hearts against each other, but may we be intentional in making this a time of cooperation and kindness.

In You do we find truth and hope, and in Your name we pray.

Amen.

THE JOURNAL

The SPEAKER. Pursuant to section 11(a) of House Resolution 188, the Journal of the last day's proceedings is approved.

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The SPEAKER. Will the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. CLINE) come forward and lead the House in the Pledge of Allegiance.

Mr. CLINE led the Pledge of Allegiance as follows:

I pledge allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America, and to the Republic for which it stands, one nation under God, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER

The SPEAKER. The Chair will entertain up to 15 requests for 1-minute speeches on each side of the aisle.

HONORING JESUS "CHUY" NEGRETE

(Mr. GARCÍA of Illinois asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. GARCÍA of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I want to honor the life of a commu-

nity icon, an incredible storyteller, and a powerful voice of the Latino and labor rights movement, my dear friend Jesus "Chuy" Negrete.

Chuy was born in San Luis Potosi, Mexico, but grew up in Chicago's southeast side.

Through his corridos, or folk songs, Chuy elevated the work of Cesar Chavez's United Farm Workers and national Farm Labor Organizing Committee.

Whether he was in the back of a pickup truck or in a parking lot, he would be there and he would play his heart out.

His music resonated with the Mexican-American community because it reflected the daily struggles of workers and immigrants.

Chuy loved to add humor to his lyrics, because he understood the power of making people laugh, especially during the toughest times.

He believed in the importance of honoring your roots and heritage, encouraging youth to learn about their culture and history, reminding them of its riches.

I thank Chuy for his music, for always conveying a sense of courage, giving us animo, giving us resolve, and encouraging us to stick together.

Rest in power, my friend.

IMPROVING INFRASTRUCTURE IS A TOP PRIORITY

(Mr. CLINE asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. CLINE. Madam Speaker, since I came to Congress 3 years ago, I have made it a top priority to work toward improving our Nation's infrastructure. I have repeatedly advocated and testified for repairing and expanding our roadways and bridges across the Sixth District, including Interstate 81, the economic backbone of the Sixth Congressional District.

But the Senate agreement up this week allocates just \$110 billion for roads and bridges, less than 15 percent of the total bill's funding.

Further, House Democrats are tying its passage to the \$4.3 trillion tax-and-spend boondoggle they call human infrastructure.

The bill includes \$7.5 billion to create a Civilian Climate Corps to promote the Green New Deal, \$80 billion for the IRS to double the number of agents that will target American families and businesses, and provides a zero percent increase for Homeland Security as the Biden border crisis continues to worsen.

Additionally, the bill provides \$42.3 billion in tax credits for the wealthy, while at the same time raising \$2.1 trillion in higher taxes on the middle-class families and job creators.

With inflation on the rise and unprecedented levels of government spending driving up our national debt, we cannot afford this loaded legislative package.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to oppose both of these bills when they come before the House.

HEALTHCARE DISPARITIES

(Mr. HIGGINS of New York asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. HIGGINS of New York. Mr. Speaker, the COVID-19 pandemic exposed the fragility and disparities of the American healthcare system, particularly in underserved communities.

Through the American Rescue Plan, Congress is seeking to close these disparities to make healthcare more accessible, with greater quality, through Federally Qualified Health Centers.

The American Rescue Plan funding released this week builds on this model, supporting improvements to facilities across the Nation, including \$2.2 million in new funding for western New York.

Health centers serve as trusted messengers and providers to connect with hard-to-reach patients. Investing in these health clinics' infrastructure will deliver healthcare savings, better health outcomes, and overall healthier communities throughout America.

SUPPORT FOR THE BUREAU OF PRISONS REFORM CAUCUS

(Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to express my support for the Bureau of Prisons Reform Caucus and my thanks to Chairman FRED KELLER.

Earlier today, I participated in a meeting discussing the important issues and the goals of the caucus, which are aimed at improving and enhancing the existing relationship between Congress and the Federal Bureau of Prisons. This is done through increased communications, transparency, and efficiency.

Mr. Speaker, I represent two Federal prisons: Federal Correctional Institution Loretto, located in Loretto, Pennsylvania, and Federal Correctional Institution McKean, located in Lewis Run, Pennsylvania. It is critical Congress continues to support these hard-working men and women at these Federal institutions.

As a member of the Bureau of Prisons Reform Caucus, I will work to oversee the implementation of the programs laid out in our legislation.

From improving staffing conditions to implementing the First Step Act to expanding current technical educational opportunities for inmates as they look to find a better place in society, it is important we understand the actions taking place in our Federal prison system.

Mr. Speaker, it is my hope that this caucus continues to meet and improve the relationship between Congress and the Federal Bureau of Prisons.

IN SUPPORT OF THE BUILD BACK BETTER ACT

(Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of the Build Back Better Act, which makes critical investments to green our economy and protect our environment.

The Committee on Oversight and Reform's portion of this bill provides nearly \$12 billion to transition Federal fleets, including the Postal Service, to electric vehicles, making the United States a leader on climate change by building an environmentally friendly fleet of the future.

I am especially pleased that we have included dedicated funding for implementation of the President's Justice40 Initiative, a commitment to ensure that at least 40 percent of the benefits of infrastructure investments go to communities most impacted by environmental injustice.

The Build Back Better Act is a crucial piece of legislation that will promote equity and protect our environment.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support it.

IN SUPPORT OF LIEUTENANT COLONEL STUART SCHELLER

(Mr. CAWTHORN asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. CAWTHORN. Mr. Speaker, Lieutenant Colonel Stuart Scheller is an American patriot who dared to speak the truth.

He knew that a 4-minute and 45-second video could bring his storied 17-year career in the United States Marine Corps to a screeching halt, but he did not care.

He laid it all down and spoke truth to power.

He said what every other service-member knew in their heart was true: The incompetence of the Biden White House cost American lives.

Their sin was unpardonable and deadly. Lieutenant Colonel Scheller called them out, but they couldn't handle the criticism.

He was ordered to undergo mental health screening because he stood up to incompetence. Today, right now, this very second, he sits behind bars in my home State of North Carolina, shackled in a military brig, while those who orchestrated Biden's incompetent Afghanistan withdrawal walk free.

Mr. Speaker, this is a stain on our Nation's conscience. Lieutenant Colonel Stuart Scheller must be released.

IN SUPPORT OF THE BIPARTISAN INFRASTRUCTURE PACKAGE

(Mrs. BUSTOS asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mrs. BUSTOS. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of the bipartisan infrastructure package.

We have heard the stories of cracked roads, crumbling bridges, flooded farm fields, even kids doing homework from fast food restaurants so they can gnom onto the internet access.

Sadly, this isn't the exception. It is the status quo, and it is time to fix it.

In my corner of Illinois, 1 in 10 bridges is classified as structurally deficient, 1 in 3 roads is rated in poor or mediocre condition, and 1 in 4 households don't have internet access of any kind.

Our communities deserve much better than this. Americans deserve much better than this.

Now is the time to think boldly in this once-in-a-generation investment in rebuilding America. Now is the time to create millions of good-paying union jobs. Now is the time to lay the foundation for the economic opportunity for years to come.

There is plenty of work left to do. But if we do it together, we can get it done.

CONSTITUENTS WILL REMEMBER THE RESULTS, NOT THE PROCESS

(Mr. AUCHINCLOSS asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. AUCHINCLOSS. Mr. Speaker, in the coming days and weeks, the Democratic Caucus will have a once-in-a-generation opportunity to make transformative change for our children. But if you turn on the news, you will see, instead, a narrative about winners and losers within our party.

This is not about winners or losers in the Democratic Party. It is about delivering together on our bold vision. Our constituents are going to remember the results, not the process.

That is why we have to come together to make good on our commitment to address the climate crisis, to invest in infrastructure and create jobs, and to lower costs for working families through tax cuts, support for early education, and healthcare.

We have an obligation to pass both the Build Back Better Act and the bipartisan infrastructure framework, and we are going to get both done, strengthening our country and creating a better future for our children.

COMMUNICATION FROM THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. DEUTCH) laid before the House the following communication from the Clerk of the House of Representatives:

OFFICE OF THE CLERK,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, DC, September 28, 2021.

Hon. NANCY PELOSI,
Speaker, House of Representatives,
Washington, DC.

DEAR MADAM SPEAKER: Pursuant to the permission granted in Clause 2(h) of Rule II

of the Rules of the U.S. House of Representatives, the Clerk received the following message from the Secretary of the Senate on September 28, 2021, at 9:38 a.m.:

Appointment:
Smithsonian American Women's History Museum Advisory Council.

With best wishes, I am,

Sincerely,

CHERYL L. JOHNSON,
Clerk.

□ 1215

INFRASTRUCTURE INVESTMENT AND JOBS ACT

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 1(c) of rule XIX, further consideration of the motion to concur in the Senate amendment to (H.R. 3684) to authorize funds for Federal-aid highways, highway safety programs, and transit programs, and for other purposes, with the Senate amendment thereto will now resume.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will redesignate the Senate amendment and redesignate the motion to concur.

The Clerk redesignated the Senate amendment and redesignated the motion to concur.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Oregon (Mr. DEFAZIO) and the gentleman from Missouri (Mr. GRAVES) each have 10 minutes remaining.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Oregon.

Mr. DEFAZIO. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentlewoman from California (Ms. PELOSI), the Speaker of the House.

Ms. PELOSI. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding and, more importantly, I thank him for his tremendous leadership. His understanding of infrastructure in our country and the way to build it in a green way to honor our commitment to our children is something that is a blessing to the Congress.

For decades he has served on the Transportation and Infrastructure Committee, and he has done so in a way that has taken us into the future.

But we haven't had a bill in a while, and so I thank him for his INVEST in America Act that he had earlier that is not all reflected here, but nonetheless hopefully we will see some provisions in the Build Back Better Act.

I rise in support of the bipartisan infrastructure bill, the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act, which is about jobs, jobs, jobs, jobs. Support for this legislation is bipartisan, bicameral, and respectful of the needs of workers and communities across the country.

Following the vision of President Biden, the bipartisan infrastructure bill addresses a great need in America which has been neglected for decades, as I mentioned. Our roads, bridges, and water systems are crumbling. Some water systems are over 100 years old. Mr. Speaker, made of brick and wood.

Our electric grid system is vulnerable to catastrophic outages.

We must not only rebuild the infrastructure for the 21st century economy, we must rebuild the middle class, creating good-paying American jobs and turbocharging American competitiveness and growth. These are connected.

Again, I thank President Biden. He said: I am happy to work in a bipartisan way in order to have an infrastructure bill where we come to agreement, but I will not confine my vision to that piece, that legislative piece. We must build back better.

I think it is very important to note for people across the country who have seen infrastructure in the past come in and divide their communities, perpetuate injustices, environmental injustices in their communities, that it is necessary for us to build back better in a way that empowers.

When I say “rebuild the middle class,” it is about jobs, but it is about jobs in a new way; more inclusive for women, for people of color, for younger people to be engaged and trained with workforce training to participate in the new economy. With jobs and justice.

In the past our infrastructure bills have reinforced that environmental injustice and divided communities. The Build Back Better Act will undo that. With the passage of this bill, accompanied by the Build Back Better legislation, with its equity piece, much of that injustice, as much as possible, will be reversed.

It is about building up. It is not about trickle-down: Oh, this is what we are going to do and a lot of people will benefit and maybe you will get some of it. No. It is about meeting the needs of people, both for the water needs or transportation needs or infrastructure needs in many ways, but also that starts and then builds up.

Along with the Build Back Better Act, this prioritizes some aspects of justice and opportunity.

Let me be clear. While the investments in the bipartisan infrastructure bill are strong, historic down payments to build back better, we are not confining our vision—as the President has said, he is not confining his—for rebuilding infrastructure to this legislation.

We all know that we have to build back in a responsible way to meet our green climate initiatives, our goals, and our responsibilities in that regard.

Passing an infrastructure bill is always exciting for what it means in terms of jobs and taking our country into the future, and it has always been bipartisan over the years here. Not for a while because there was resistance when President Obama was President. We passed a bill, but it was not of the magnitude that we needed.

This is a step closer to a once-in-a-generation investment in our infrastructure, as the Conference of Mayors have said. Now we must go further to build back better.

I urge strong bipartisan support for this legislation.

Mr. GRAVES of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. BERGMAN).

Mr. BERGMAN. Mr. Speaker, I thank my colleague for his leadership on this extremely important issue.

I want to expose for my constituents the real truth about the so-called infrastructure portion of the Democrats’ destructive \$5.5 trillion package.

You can read for yourself in the bill that only a fraction of the funds go to roads, bridges, broadband, and other things people outside the swamp would generally consider infrastructure, a true and embarrassingly small drop in the bucket, considering the current state of Michigan’s infrastructure. By the way, our roads still haven’t been fixed.

But more importantly, I am asking you to read between the lines to understand that this package will stretch the long, intrusive arm of the Federal Government into your life, more than ever before. Your energy bill, your taxes, your job, your Nation’s borders, your economic freedom.

As your Representative, I can’t let this happen, and I urge my colleagues to oppose this bill.

Mr. DEFAZIO. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself 30 seconds. The gentleman once again conflates, confuses, confabulates. The bill before us is a bipartisan bill from the Senate, \$550 billion of new spending on top of the expected income. It is not \$3.5, \$4.5, \$5 trillion and doesn’t include all those other things. It does include roads, bridges, highways, transit, water, wastewater, drinking water, lead pipes, ports, airports, and broadband, which I think his constituents want.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. CLYBURN), the majority whip.

Mr. CLYBURN. Mr. Speaker, I thank the chairman for his leadership on this very, very important piece of legislation.

The Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act will make critical investments, not just in roads and bridges. This legislation will also invest in transit, rail, electric vehicle charging stations, electric buses, airports, ports, water, energy, environmental remediation, and high-speed broadband internet. I will focus on this last category, the \$65 billion for broadband.

Millions of Americans are not connected to the internet. In my home State of South Carolina, nearly 1 in 10 households lack access to an internet connection, and even more cannot afford service. As a result, they cannot work remotely, cannot learn remotely, and cannot access telehealth. The internet is as essential to the 21st century as electricity was to the 20th century, and far too many Americans are left out.

That is why I worked closely with the House Rural Broadband Task Force, Chairman PALLONE, and mem-

bers of the Energy and Commerce Committee to craft comprehensive legislation to make high-speed broadband accessible and affordable for all. Our bill passed the House last Congress as part of the Moving Forward Act.

While the legislation we are considering today doesn’t include that bill in its entirety, and more action will be required, it does incorporate many of our bill’s essential principles. It gives preference to future-focused infrastructure, prioritizes persistent poverty communities, and includes oversight and accountability mechanisms.

The Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act also invests in affordability and adoption. It requires an affordable option to be offered on newly-funded networks, extends the monthly discount on internet bills, and funds digital equity and inclusion projects.

Throughout our Nation’s history, communities in most need of Federal funds have all too often been the last in line.

Together with the Build Back Better Act, the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act will make America’s greatness accessible and affordable for all Americans. I urge passage of this legislation.

Mr. GRAVES of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. DEFAZIO. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. HOYER), the majority leader.

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, first I want to thank probably the most knowledgeable Member of Congress about infrastructure in this country and our needs, Mr. DEFAZIO, the chairman of the Transportation and Infrastructure Committee.

He and his committee, Mr. Speaker, and members of his staff have worked very long and very late hours over the past 2 years—and, frankly, longer than that, going back to the 116th Congress and the 115th Congress—to produce the legislation that served as a basis for this bipartisan bill. I also thank Chairman PALLONE and the members and the staff of the Energy and Commerce Committee, who contributed a great deal as well.

□ 1230

Mr. Speaker, during the course of the 2016 campaign, Donald Trump said he was going to invest a trillion dollars in infrastructure—a trillion dollars. In 2017, he became the President of the United States, and in 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, no trillion-dollar infrastructure bill was offered to this House or to the Congress.

Mr. DEFAZIO, myself, the Speaker, and other leaders went down and met with President Trump. Mr. DEFAZIO was talking about the trillion dollars that the President talked about. He really thought there was probably more needed, but he was talking about the trillion dollars. The President said dismiss that, that is too little. It is not enough. We need at least \$2 trillion—President Trump, 2019.

What we have before us today, Mr. Speaker, is a product that reflects the needs of our economy, an infrastructure system in dire need of upgrade and expansion, and addresses some, but by no means all, of the realities of the climate crisis we face.

In fact, a bill which did a much better job passed this House, led by Mr. DEFAZIO. Unfortunately, it was not subject to conference, which is what the process ought to be.

However, this bill would enable our businesses to seize on the opportunities presented by those challenges and to create millions of good, new jobs in the process.

And I thank Mr. DEFAZIO for his leadership and advocacy.

We have before us legislation that will invest more than \$1 trillion in transportation networks—half of what President Trump said we ought to be doing, but a very significant step nonetheless—in expanding broadband access, in addressing climate change, and in helping our communities build back better and more resilient.

It would enact a major component of President Biden's Build Back Better agenda. This is part and parcel of the whole. This is a segment of what the President has rightfully called generational, transformational change.

I hope we can come together and pass this legislation, Mr. Speaker, with strong support from Democrats and Republicans. The Republicans have been browbeaten into opposing this bill, not because of substantive reasons, but for political reasons so that President Biden will not have a victory. But that perspective is incorrect. The people who will not have a victory are the American people.

I hope we come together, as I said, to pass this legislation in a bipartisan fashion to help our businesses and working families make it in America. I use those words on purpose because I have been talking about making it in America for over a decade.

I have been proud, for many years, to lead House Democrats' Make It In America plan for jobs and opportunities, a plan with three core components: infrastructure, this bill; and education, the bill to come, although this has significant training in here for workers to get good jobs and good-paying jobs. It is a plan with also another core, and that is entrepreneurship.

Infrastructure has been central to our Make It In America plan since I first put it on the table in 2010. That is because momentum has been building for these investments in infrastructure for many years. As a matter of fact, then-candidate Joe Biden called me up and said: I want to talk to you about Make It In America.

We talked about it, and it is in our Democratic platform, Make It In America.

I don't know anybody who is not for making it in America, either manufacturing, even if it is zeros and ones, or succeeding, making it in America.

Businesses, labor, economists, and State and local leaders have been clamoring for Congress to do exactly what we are about to do today with this vote. And when I say "exactly," they would like more. I think they would have liked the House bill, Mr. DEFAZIO's bill, much better. But none of us get perfect, and this is a bipartisan bill.

Our Make It In America plan has called for multiyear, fully funded authorizations to address the backlog of projects both for transportation and for water infrastructure, and that is what Mr. DEFAZIO has been leading on.

This bill includes a 5-year, \$110 billion authorization for highways, roads, and bridges; \$39 billion for transit; and \$55 billion in water infrastructure to literally get the lead out and make our water safe to drink.

It calls for making our electricity grid more resilient and more reliable, which we included in Make It In America. This bill invests \$78 billion to do exactly that and creates a new grid deployment authority to promote innovation and smart-grid technologies. That is about our national security. That is a national security demand on us.

In the Make It In America agenda, we challenged Congress to promote a modern energy infrastructure that reduces waste and incentivizes storage and alternative forms of energy for vehicles. That is what Mr. DEFAZIO did in the bill that we passed. It is not as good, I think, but that is what is in this bill.

The \$7.5 billion included in this legislation for building an electric vehicle charging infrastructure in America, particularly in rural, disadvantaged, and hard-to-reach communities, meets that challenge. That is why 40 percent of the Republicans in the United States Senate voted for it.

When House Democrats traveled across the country listening to the American people over the last few years, we heard what they need to make it in America. We heard about the need to expand access to high-speed internet, including deployment of 5G wireless infrastructure. That is what Mr. DEFAZIO did, and that is what this Senate bill does. This bill achieves those goals by including \$65 billion to bring broadband access to nearly all Americans by auctioning new spectrum for 5G wireless. That is what Whip CLYBURN was talking about, making sure that all of us can make it in America because we have access to the internet.

It is also about education, and we have called for reforms that allow for stackable credentials for students preparing for the workforce as well as those already in the workforce looking to get ahead by learning new skills.

This bill before us today includes provisions that provide States with flexibility in how they use funding to strengthen workforce development. We all talk about that. It helps more people train for in-demand skills, such as engineering.

In so many ways, the bipartisan Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act is a product of House Democrats—Mr. DEFAZIO, Mr. SCOTT, Mr. PALLONE, Mr. NEAL—and, yes, many Republicans who have also talked about making it in America.

We have been united in promoting this agenda for 10 years, and now we have the chance to effect a large portion of it.

Mr. Trump talked about it; he just didn't do it.

This legislation, of course, is just one-half of an even larger effort, as I said, by President Biden and Democrats to achieve that objective of helping our people make it in America.

The other piece is the Build Back Better Act. That legislation, which is progressing steadily toward consideration on the floor, would enact the remainder of President Biden and Democrats' domestic agenda, including major efforts to address the climate crisis and reforms that will help millions of American families achieve economic security.

We all talk about being pro-family. That is pro-family. Childcare is pro-family. Earned income tax credit is pro-family. Expanding Medicaid is pro-family. So much. And if we are pro-family, we need to support those items.

While the bipartisan Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act makes investments toward tackling the climate crisis, the Build Back Better Act will take the steps needed to transition our economy to clean energy in line with the President's commitment to the Paris climate agreement and Mr. DEFAZIO's bill that we passed through this House.

Where this legislation today invests in our Nation's physical infrastructure, the Build Back Better Act makes investment in America's human infrastructure.

When I go to a building and cut a ribbon at some base or whatever, I say that is very nice, this physical structure, but if we build great bricks and mortar but don't have people who can do the job, we build in vain.

In our working families, in our communities, that is what we invest in, in opportunities for hardworking Americans to get ahead.

We are moving steadily ahead with that bill, and I am hopeful that we are nearing the finish line. I look forward to bringing that bill, the Build Back Better Act, to the floor soon.

Mr. Speaker, I believe Democrats will demonstrate unity on both pieces of legislation as we put President Biden and congressional Democrats' agenda into action. Let's get it done. Vote "yes."

Mr. GRAVES of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time.

This body could and should have worked together on bipartisan legislation to improve our roads and our bridges, wastewater infrastructure, and other vital infrastructure components. But instead, the majority preferred to put us through a very highly partisan

messaging exercise. And for what? The majority leaders' grossly mismanaged process.

I have no doubt that they thought that their "my way or the highway" approach reflected all their progressive priorities, and they were mighty proud of it. But it led to the House, both Republicans and Democrats, being completely sidelined in this process. And we knew that this was the most likely outcome.

I want to highlight two key points.

The first is that today's legislation is one of the largest infrastructure bills ever before the House, but because of the Speaker's mismanagement of this entire process, the House failed to be taken seriously and failed to have any input into this bill.

The second point is that this bill is a Trojan horse for reconciliation. We all know that. Voting for this bill is a vote for Speaker PELOSI's \$3.5 trillion spending spree, and there is no way to separate the two. Even the Speaker acknowledges this, and many others as well.

Lost among all of these poor decisions is the absolute necessity to address America's real infrastructure needs. I firmly believe that the work we do on the Transportation and Infrastructure Committee is critical to the economy and to the lives of all Americans, and if the House process was bipartisan from the very start, this conversation would have been much different, but here we are. Instead of zeroing in on real infrastructure, the majority is talking about spending trillions and trillions of dollars on everything that they can think of, and I have to ask: When does it end?

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. DEFAZIO. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time.

Mr. Speaker, we could have perhaps had a bipartisan bill out of the House, except for the unified rejection of climate change on the other side of the aisle.

Transportation is the largest single emitter of CO₂ pollution in the country. This is a critical threat to our country, to the world, and we have to deal with it.

The bill we wrote and passed would have dealt with that very meaningfully and moved us into 21st century infrastructure. This bill contains some of those elements that even the Republicans on this side would not support. EV charging, nope, not in their bill. Electric buses, nope, not in their bill. Electric school buses, nope, not in their bill. None of those things were in their bill.

In fact, their alternative, which they didn't even offer on the floor, by the way—so they don't really have an alternative—was \$350 billion for highways, status quo, with an increase in spending. No changes in policy except for the one, RODNEY DAVIS' thing, which is in the Senate bill, to gut NEPA. Then, transit flatlined over 5 years, and rail, zero—goose egg, zero.

□ 1245

No wastewater, no reconnecting communities, no drinking water, no lead pipes. And by the way, every billion we spend on wastewater or drinking water creates 20,000 good-paying jobs. No broadband in their bill. And the list goes on and on.

So we don't have a real alternative on that side of the aisle. And should they help to vote this down, they oppose it, then they have no answer. The answer is a continuing resolution, status quo, funding, flat funding.

Not dealing with the 400,000 bridges in America that need substantial repair or replacement. The 40 percent of the National Highway System which has deteriorated to the point where it has to be rebuilt from the roadbed up. The \$100 billion-dollar backlog in transit, a decrepit rail system—we just had a derailment; people died—and they are going to put zero dollars into rail in their bill.

Wastewater systems that back up into basements or flow into rivers, and water mains that burst, I mean, we have to deal with these things. It didn't used to be partisan. The problem is we also believe in dealing with climate change, and they can't admit to climate change because Donald Trump says it's a myth. And you can't defy Donald Trump on that side of the aisle. That is very, very sad.

At least these 19 Republican Senators nodded toward it. They included money for EV charging, electric buses in the bill—at least a little tiny nod. They did take up our mandatory greenhouse gas reduction program. They did take out our critical fix-it-first principles, but we will improve on the bill with new, novel programs in the reconciliation process yet to come and deal with some of those issues, deal with the greenhouse gas reductions, deal with more transit, more rail, more wastewater—in different ways. Drinking water, lead pipes, all those things will be in the reconciliation bill yet to come.

But plain and simple, the bill before us today is the infrastructure bill, the only option.

Mr. Speaker, I thank all my staff. There are too many to list in the time that I have remaining, so I include in the RECORD a list of their names.

CONCLUSION

Before I conclude, I want to take a moment to thank my staff—especially those who drafted the INVEST in America Act. They have spent countless days, nights and weekends working on a transformational surface transportation bill over the past two years.

I wish we were considering that bill today. But, without their hardwork and dedication we wouldn't be here and about to deliver for the America people the most significant investment in our nation's infrastructure in decades.

SUBCOMMITTEE ON HIGHWAYS AND TRANSIT

Helena Zyblikewycz—Staff Director
Jackie Schmitz
Garrett Gee
Brittany Lundberg
Chris Bell

Zan Guendert

SUBCOMMITTEE ON RAILROADS PIPELINES AND HAZARDOUS MATERIALS

Auke Mahar-Piersma—Staff Director
Andrea Woehbler
Frances Bourne
Katherine Ambrose

Mr. DEFAZIO. Mr. Speaker, they did an absolutely phenomenal job putting this whole package together—twice, two Congresses. Real legislative process on this side of the Hill. Even though the Republicans lost, they participated in the process—not so much on the other side. Some day we might get back to regular order.

Mr. Speaker, I conclude and urge my colleagues to vote in favor of this legislation, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. TRONE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today on behalf of myself and my colleagues from Maryland, Representatives HOYER and RASKIN. Our State of Maryland has a proud history of innovation in satellite technology and space exploration. Greenbelt, Maryland is home to Goddard, the National Aeronautics and Space Administration's first Space Flight Center. The National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, which operates a fleet of weather satellites, has its headquarters in Silver Spring. Additionally, the largest provider of residential satellite broadband service, Hughes Network Systems, is headquartered in Germantown. Hughes serves consumers in some of the most rural, hard-to-reach areas of the country.

As the House considers the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act, we join our colleague, Sen. BEN CARDIN (D-MD) in expressing our support for satellite technology, which offers an opportunity for helping achieve our broadband deployment goals. Satellite innovators in Maryland and elsewhere have designed measures to reduce latency by using a mix of communications platforms, including low-earth orbit satellites and fixed wireless networks.

The infrastructure bill provides broadband grants for service providers that meet a "real-time, interactive" standard for permissible latency. We believe that residential satellite broadband service providers could potentially meet this standard by using a mix of geostationary and non-geostationary satellite networks or fixed wireless networks. Satellite broadband service providers that are able to meet the standard for permissible latency should be considered for broadband grants provided in the infrastructure bill. We look forward to working with our colleagues and the Department's National Telecommunications and Information Administration staff on this important issue.

Mr. MCHENRY. Mr. Speaker, I have one question. Why are we using an infrastructure bill to write the rules for new technology?

That's exactly what's happening today.

The cryptocurrency tax reporting provision in this bill will have long-lasting and harmful implications for innovation here in the U.S.

So, we need a fix. The "fix" debate started in the Senate. But it didn't go anywhere. And I said in August, if the Senate can't get it done, we'll fight it out in the House.

So, I'll be introducing a bill to put the guardrails in place to clarify the scope of the new reporting requirements.

We need to keep America at the forefront of innovation.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. All time for debate has expired.

Pursuant to House Resolution 601, the previous question is ordered.

The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Oregon (Mr. DEFAZIO).

The question was taken; and the Speaker pro tempore announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

Mr. GRAVES of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to section 3(s) of House Resolution 8, the yeas and nays are ordered.

Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, further proceedings on this question are postponed.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the Chair will postpone further proceedings today on motions to suspend the rules on which the yeas and nays are ordered.

The House will resume proceedings on postponed questions at a later time.

ELIMINATING A QUANTIFIABLY UNJUST APPLICATION OF THE LAW ACT OF 2021

Mr. NADLER. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 1693) to eliminate the disparity in sentencing for cocaine offenses, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 1693

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the “Eliminating a Quantifiably Unjust Application of the Law Act of 2021” or the “EQUAL Act of 2021”.

SEC. 2. ELIMINATION OF INCREASED PENALTIES FOR COCAINE OFFENSES WHERE THE COCAINE INVOLVED IS COCAINE BASE.

(a) CONTROLLED SUBSTANCES ACT.—The following provisions of the Controlled Substances Act (21 U.S.C. 801 et seq.) are repealed:

(1) Clause (iii) of section 401(b)(1)(A) (21 U.S.C. 841(b)(1)(A)).

(2) Clause (iii) of section 401(b)(1)(B) (21 U.S.C. 841(b)(1)(B)).

(b) CONTROLLED SUBSTANCES IMPORT AND EXPORT ACT.—The following provisions of the Controlled Substances Import and Export Act (21 U.S.C. 951 et seq.) are repealed:

(1) Subparagraph (C) of section 1010(b)(1) (21 U.S.C. 960(b)(1)).

(2) Subparagraph (C) of section 1010(b)(2) (21 U.S.C. 960(b)(2)).

(c) APPLICABILITY TO PENDING AND PAST CASES.—

(1) PENDING CASES.—This section, and the amendments made by this section, shall apply to any sentence imposed after the date of enactment of this Act, regardless of when the offense was committed.

(2) PAST CASES.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—In the case of a defendant who, on or before the date of enactment of

this Act, was sentenced for a Federal offense described in subparagraph (B), the sentencing court may, on motion of the defendant, the Bureau of Prisons, the attorney for the Government, or on its own motion, impose a reduced sentence after considering the factors set forth in section 3553(a) of title 18, United States Code.

(B) FEDERAL OFFENSE DESCRIBED.—A Federal offense described in this subparagraph is an offense that involves cocaine base that is an offense under one of the following:

(i) Section 401 of the Controlled Substances Act (21 U.S.C. 841).

(ii) Section 1010 of the Controlled Substances Import and Export Act (21 U.S.C. 960).

(iii) Section 404(a) of the Controlled Substances Act (21 U.S.C. 844(a)).

(iv) Any other Federal criminal offense, the conduct or penalties for which were established by reference to a provision described in clause (i), (ii), or (iii).

(C) DEFENDANT NOT REQUIRED TO BE PRESENT.—Notwithstanding Rule 43 of the Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure, the defendant is not required to be present at any hearing on whether to impose a reduced sentence pursuant to this paragraph.

(D) NO REDUCTION FOR PREVIOUSLY REDUCED SENTENCES.—A court may not consider a motion made under this paragraph to reduce a sentence if the sentence was previously imposed or previously reduced in accordance with this Act.

(E) NO REQUIREMENT TO REDUCE SENTENCE.—Nothing in this paragraph may be construed to require a court to reduce a sentence pursuant to this paragraph.

SEC. 3. DETERMINATION OF BUDGETARY EFFECTS.

The budgetary effects of this Act, for the purpose of complying with the Statutory Pay-As-You-Go Act of 2010, shall be determined by reference to the latest statement titled “Budgetary Effects of PAYGO Legislation” for this Act, submitted for printing in the Congressional Record by the Chairman of the House Budget Committee, provided that such statement has been submitted prior to the vote on passage.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from New York (Mr. NADLER) and the gentleman from Texas (Mr. GOHMERT) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New York.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. NADLER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on H.R. 1693.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

Mr. NADLER. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 1693, the Eliminating a Quantifiably Unjust Application of the Law Act of 2021, or the EQUAL Act, would eliminate the unjust sentencing disparity between crack cocaine and powder cocaine offenses.

This long overdue bipartisan legislation would allow defendants who were previously convicted or sentenced for a Federal offense involving crack cocaine to petition for a sentence reduction.

In 1986, Congress passed the Anti-Drug Abuse Act, which created manda-

tory minimum penalties for drug offenses and introduced the 100:1 sentencing disparity between crack cocaine and powder cocaine offenses. This meant that a person who distributed 5 grams of crack cocaine received the same 5-year mandatory minimum sentence as a person who distributed 500 grams of the powder cocaine.

A person who distributed 50 grams of crack cocaine received the same 10-year mandatory minimum sentence as a person who distributed 5,000 grams of powder cocaine. It soon became evident that this sentencing disparity also created a significant racial disparity.

Mr. Speaker, 4 years after Congress passed the Anti-Drug Abuse Act, the average Federal sentence for Black defendants was 49 percent higher than the average sentence for White defendants. In the ensuing decades, the Sentencing Commission and many members of the law enforcement community strongly and repeatedly criticized the 100:1 ratio and urged Congress to address the disparity.

As early as 1995, the Sentencing Commission began urging Congress to rectify this unfairness. Besides the troubling racial disparities in sentencing, the Commission also expressed concern over the significant differences in punishment between street-level dealers of crack cocaine and the powder cocaine suppliers who sold the cocaine in the first instance.

Unfortunately, Congress failed to act on the Commission's proposed amendment to the sentencing guidelines to equalize the penalties for crack and powder cocaine.

From 1997 to 2007, the Commission continued to warn Congress about the unjustified ratio, noting that “there is no legislative history that explains Congress’ rationale for selecting the 100:1 drug quantity ratio for powder cocaine and crack offenses.” It provided evidence for its findings that the penalties exaggerated the relative harmfulness of crack cocaine, swept too broadly, most often applied to lower-level offenders, and mostly impacted communities of color.

Congress, however, took no action, prompting the Commission to pass an amendment to the sentencing guidelines in 2007 as a partial and modest remedy to the “urgent and compelling” problems associated with the ratio. In doing so, the Commission “unanimously and strongly urged” Congress to take actions on its recommendations and to provide a comprehensive solution.

In 2010, Congress finally acted by passing the Fair Sentencing Act, which did not eliminate the disparity, but which significantly reduced the ratio from 100:1 to 18:1. But the Fair Sentencing Act applied only to pending and future cases, leaving thousands of incarcerated people without a path to petition for relief. The First Step Act of 2018 made the Fair Sentencing Act retroactive, providing a pathway to relief for some, but not all, individuals affected by the sentencing disparity.

It is now past time to finish the job. The crack cocaine and powder cocaine disparity has greatly contributed to the rise of mass incarceration, devastated communities of color, and severely undermined public confidence in our criminal justice system.

The EQUAL Act would finally equalize the treatment of powder cocaine and crack cocaine—two forms of the same drug—by eliminating the sentencing disparity. It would also provide a path to retroactive relief from a disparity that is not rooted in science, does not promote public safety, and fosters racial disparities.

I commend Representative HAKEEM JEFFRIES, BOBBY SCOTT, KELLY ARMSTRONG, and DON BACON for introducing this important bipartisan legislation, and I urge all Members to support it.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. GOHMERT. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, in the 1980s, as Representative NADLER said, Congress enacted harsh penalties for Federal drug offenses, including mandatory minimum sentences. In the 1986 act, the Anti-Drug Abuse Act, it did create 100:1 sentencing disparity between crack and powder cocaine, meaning an individual convicted of selling 5 grams of crack cocaine would receive the same sentence as someone convicted of selling 500 grams of powder cocaine.

Earlier, years before, Representative Dan Lungren—he had been here in the eighties—in 1986, when this was passed, said that Republicans were told in 1986—with a Democratic majority—by Representative Charley Rangel, that if they did not support the huge disparity, then they did not care about Black neighborhoods and the scourge that crack cocaine was creating and how it was ruining Black neighborhoods. So it easily passed because in 1986, no one wanted to be called a racist. This law contributed to the growth of the U.S. Federal prison population from the 1990s through 2000s.

In 2010, Congress passed the Fair Sentencing Act, which reduced the sentencing disparity between crack and powder cocaine from 100:1 to 18:1. And as I recall, at the time, I thought it would be good to go 1:1; that is what we did in Texas when I was a judge. But if I recall correctly, there were some Republicans that said we can't go all the way to 1:1, but we will agree to 18:1. If that is not right, the chair can correct me, but that is what I recall. Because I didn't see why we didn't go ahead and go 1:1 back then and just fix it.

But that was what happened. It went from 100:1 to 18:1 disparity. But in 2018, Congress passed—President Trump signed—the First Step Act, which made the Fair Sentencing Act retroactive. This law allowed those sentenced for Federal drug offenses relating to cocaine prior to the passage of Fair Sentencing Act to move for a resentencing under the new law.

The EQUAL Act before us today truly lives up to the name of equalizing

sentences for similar crimes and would eliminate the Federal sentencing disparity between crack and powder cocaine and allow those convicted under the prior law to move for resentencing under this new standard.

At the State level, more than 40 States do not treat crack and powder cocaine differently in their sentencing structures. Passage of the EQUAL Act now would align Federal sentencing laws with the vast majority of States.

And I would like to also say in a prior hearing Mr. JEFFRIES indicated that he intended to go forward and would try to push a bill, as the chair also had hoped, that would finally eliminate the sentencing disparity and go 1:1.

In that hearing, I made the comment that if Mr. JEFFRIES would draft a bill that did just that, then I would support that. And I am very pleased that Mr. JEFFRIES, who is a man of his word, he did exactly what he said. He prepared a bill that fixed this problem.

I am pleased to agree and to be part of what Mr. JEFFRIES prepared and what the chairman has seen through our committee, and glad we are finally going to deal with this problem and do right by the people that are sentenced under it.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

□ 1300

Mr. NADLER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the distinguished gentleman from New York (Mr. JEFFRIES), the sponsor of this bill.

Mr. JEFFRIES. Mr. Speaker, I thank the distinguished chair of the House Judiciary Committee, JERRY NADLER, for yielding, and for his extraordinary leadership in moving this important piece of legislation forward.

Mr. Speaker, I also thank KELLY ARMSTRONG, who is the lead Republican who has sponsored this legislation, for his advocacy and his efforts to advance this critical piece of legislation. And I thank my good friend, the distinguished gentleman from Texas (Mr. GOHMERT), who indicated that we had had a previous conversation with then-Congressman Cedric Richmond at a Judiciary Committee hearing about his willingness to be supportive of moving forward with a bill to deal with the sentencing disparity that relates to crack cocaine and powder cocaine.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 1693, the EQUAL Act, legislation that will finally eliminate the Federal crack and powder cocaine sentencing disparity, which has devastated lives and families and communities throughout the country.

As has been indicated, in 1986, shortly after the tragic death of basketball star, Len Bias, the Anti-Drug Abuse Act established a 100:1 disparity in sentencing for crack cocaine and powder cocaine. As a result, 500 grams of powder and 5 grams of crack triggered the same 5-year mandatory prison sentence.

Yet, there is no policy justification for punishing crack cocaine offenses more harshly than the same offense involving powder cocaine. And there is no pharmacological difference between how the body processes crack cocaine and how it processes powder cocaine, notwithstanding the thinking at the time.

Where there is a difference is the law's impact on communities of color. The burden has disproportionately fallen on African-American communities. 77.1 percent of the crack cocaine offenders convicted were Black, while most powder cocaine traffickers are non-Black.

There was an overall impact as well. Our system of mass incarceration costs us at least \$180 billion per year, money that could otherwise be invested in the well-being of everyday Americans in inner-city America, rural America, suburban America, small-town America, Appalachia as well.

Policy and this failed war on drugs has not resulted in improved public safety, which is why the EQUAL Act is supported by law enforcement groups like the Major Cities Chiefs Association, the Association of Prosecuting Attorneys, and perhaps most importantly, the National District Attorneys Association.

Recognizing the sentencing disparity as a failure, Congress has acted several times to incrementally address this disparity. In 2010, with passage of the Fair Sentencing Act, the disparity was reduced from 100:1 to 18:1, in legislation signed into law by then-President Barack Obama. In 2018, with the First Step Act, legislation signed into law by then-President Donald Trump, that 18:1 sentencing disparity was made retroactive. And now Congress has an opportunity to finish the job.

Today, the House of Representatives is poised in a bipartisan way to get that done.

Fifty years ago, the failed war on drugs was first launched when the President at the time declared drug abuse public enemy number one. At the time there were less than 300,000 people incarcerated in America. Today, 2.3 million—disproportionately Black and Latino, many of them nonviolent drug offenders—who instead of receiving incarceration should have received drug treatment.

It was a failed policy then. And we can't repeat that policy today, as so many folks are dealing with the scourge of opioid addiction. That is why I am so thankful that we are coming together to pass the EQUAL Act to end the disparity and to address the error of mass incarceration.

Mr. GOHMERT. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I appreciate my friend Mr. JEFFRIES mentioning Cedric Richmond and also KELLY ARMSTRONG who were such an important part of bringing this bill to this place.

Of course, Congressman Cedric Richmond has passed on to his just reward.

Of course, that means going to the White House to work. Mr. ARMSTRONG is still here laboring in the field. He was unable to be here and asked that I read this statement from him into the RECORD.

He said: "I wish I could be here today, but I am grateful to Representative GOHMERT for sharing my remarks with the Chamber.

"I am proud to support passage of the EQUAL Act, which will finally provide sentencing parity for Federal crack and powder cocaine offenses.

"This bill will also provide relief to those who have been sentenced under the previous unequal guidelines. In 1986, the Anti-Drug Abuse Act created a 100:1 sentencing disparity for crack cocaine and powder cocaine offenses. For instance, the law created a 5-year prison sentence for distribution of 5 grams of crack cocaine. At the same time, an individual would need to possess 100 times that amount of powder cocaine to receive the same sentence.

"The Fair Sentencing Act of 2010 reduced the disparity from 100:1 to 18:1. The First Step Act of 2018 was supposed to make the 18:1 change retroactive. The EQUAL Act not only provides sentencing parity for crack and powder cocaine offenses, it also solves the retroactivity and implementation issues.

"This is not being soft on crime. It is being smart on crime. Many Americans struggling with addiction are no stranger to the Federal prison system. We know that addressing substance use disorder and mental health challenges are the most effective way to help these individuals as well as improve our communities.

"The answer isn't to lock people up for crimes of addiction. We tried that method for decades, it does not work. In an increasingly partisan time, the EQUAL Act is an example of how commonsense legislation can receive bipartisan support from across the political spectrum. You don't have to look further than the prime sponsors of this bill.

"I am a conservative Republican from North Dakota. Congressman JEFFRIES is a Democrat from New York City. We disagree on a lot of issues, but we have come together to support this bill because it is the right thing to do. It is also why this bill has broad support from across the ideological spectrum.

"The House Judiciary Committee reported the EQUAL Act favorably by a vote of 36-5. The bill also is supported by dozens of group ranging from the ACLU to Americans for Prosperity.

"Thank you to everyone who has worked so hard to bring us to this point. I urge everyone to support the EQUAL Act."

That ends the statement by Mr. KELLY ARMSTRONG.

Let me just say in conclusion—and I appreciated the comments of Mr. JEFFRIES regarding treatment—what I saw during my decade on the bench was, whether it was crack cocaine or

powder cocaine, it was incredibly addictive. And every now and then somebody might be able to deal with their addiction in a 30-day program, but normally it took a lot longer than 30 days.

Something I thought Texas did right was have an up to 12 months substance abuse felony punishment facility. Some thought it was strange that a strong conservative, like myself, used that as much as I did. I saw that this is so additive and it needs a length of time to help people change their lives for such a time that they have got a better chance of making it out, understanding just how addictive those substances are, all coming from cocaine.

I know the second checks act dealt with some of those issues, but it might be something else we can do in the future, where if you are convicted of an offense where you are an addict, then a long-term substance abuse facility where you are only with people with your same problem. And it is a lockdown facility, you don't have a choice of going anywhere.

And as I have sat and watched some of the encounters in the meetings, like AA, that you have there in those facilities, boy, they have a BS-detector. They don't let people get away with anything. They have been there. They know, and it had a better success rate than any other program that I had seen.

So this is a great start toward getting the right thing done, and I appreciate Mr. JEFFRIES, and in the past, Mr. Richmond—I know it was his desire—and Chairman NADLER, for making this happen.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time

Mr. NADLER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the distinguished gentleman from Rhode Island (Mr. CICILLINE).

Mr. CICILLINE. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of the EQUAL Act which eliminates the discriminatory sentencing disparity between crack and powder cocaine.

I want to thank Chairman NADLER for his leadership in bringing this bill before our committee and its quick passage. And, of course, I thank Chairman JEFFRIES and Mr. ARMSTRONG and Chairman SCOTT for their leadership on this issue.

As you know, Mr. Speaker, 35 years ago, Congress passed the Anti-Drug Abuse Act, which created this drastic sentencing disparity between two types of cocaine; the same substance, just in a different form. And as has been explained, under the disparity you needed 100 times the amount of powder cocaine than crack cocaine to get the same sentence.

There was no scientific basis for this, no empirical evidence that there was any difference. The harm that this caused was devastating to so many. For more than three decades defendants have suffered under this disparity with highly disproportionate impacts on communities of color. That has led

to mass incarceration and, as I said, the destruction of so many lives unnecessarily.

In 2010, Congress changed the sentencing disparity from a 100:1 to 18:1. And while that was some progress, in 2018, we improved on that even more under the extraordinary leadership of Mr. JEFFRIES by making it retroactive. But while it was a step in the right direction, making the disparity smaller did not make the sentencing fair. And today we finally do that.

I served as a public defender and a criminal defense lawyer for many years, and I have seen, unfortunately, how often our criminal justice systems fails to deliver justice. And this disparity is just one of those examples. This vital legislation will at last fully resolve the discriminatory sentencing disparities between crack and powder cocaine and correct this injustice for so many.

Our prisons are overcrowded and lives are unfairly harmed every day, especially in communities of color, because of unjust and discriminatory sentencing laws resulting in mass incarceration and other harms.

The EQUAL Act is one important step of so many that we have to take to end this cycle. I want to end again by thanking Mr. JEFFRIES for his extraordinary leadership on this bill. I thank Mr. NADLER for bringing this bill to the floor, and I am delighted it is bipartisan.

And if Mr. GOHMERT is right, that Texas did this some years ago, 1:1, I will say words that I never expected to say on the House floor in my life: We need to follow the lead of Texas.

□ 1315

Mr. GOHMERT. I continue to reserve the balance of my time, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. NADLER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the distinguished gentleman from Texas (Ms. JACKSON LEE).

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Speaker, I thank the distinguished chairman of the Judiciary Committee for yielding and with the distinguished gentleman from Rhode Island, Judge GOHMERT knows, and we know that Texas knows how to lead. So I thank them so very much for bringing that to our attention.

Let me take just a moment to turn and say thank you to Chairman JEFFRIES for leading us on and providing the energy and the engine for doing something that is and will continue to be lifesaving.

It is my life's work to use the criminal justice system as a reform mechanism to save lives and to ensure that it is not a system that unequally prides itself on supporting the rights sometimes of the offender without acknowledging the rights of the victim.

In many instances in addiction, Mr. Speaker, you will find persons who go awry of the criminal justice system as victims because they then are not given the treatment that they should get, or they are not given the recognition of the question of how you can

fairly address these laws. They are, in fact, becoming victims. They are victims of the system. They become incarcerated. They lose their right to vote. Their families are separated from them. They are stigmatized. They may lose their life's dream of being a teacher or a police officer or a lawyer.

We don't know what lives we lost in the so-called war on drugs and how many fell by the wayside. So I am proud to support H.R. 1693, the EQUAL Act of 2021, which will finally eliminate the sentencing disparity between crack cocaine and powder cocaine offenses and provide retroactive relief to thousands of people who received harsh and unfair sentences based on this disparity.

The crack and powder cocaine sentencing disparity is another byproduct of our country's failed war on drugs. I have long championed for the equalization of crack cocaine and powder cocaine offenses. The evidence of the statement of support and comments of our co-manager, Mr. GOHMERT from Texas, and as well the letter from Mr. ARMSTRONG showed the bipartisan recognition of where we are today.

I want to thank the members of the Crime, Terrorism and Homeland Security Subcommittee who collectively have had a vision along with all the members of the Judiciary Committee.

What are we doing there?

Yes, we are there to uphold laws to promote the legal process under the system called criminal justice, but we are surely there to ensure that criminal justice works.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. CARTER of Louisiana). The time of the gentlewoman has expired.

Mr. NADLER. Mr. Speaker, I yield the gentlewoman from Texas an additional 1 minute.

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Beginning in 2007 I introduced legislation that would have ended the disparity, because we had learned that most of the assumptions on which the 100-to-1 ratio was based turned out to be unfounded. Those unfounded assumptions damaged communities of color for generations. A higher percentage of Black Americans are convicted of crack cocaine versus powder cocaine offenses and receive significantly longer sentences for comparable offenses, and the percentage of individuals serving unreasonably long sentences is because that disparity exists.

Let me also indicate, I was happy to introduce an amendment to allow the courts to grant sentence reductions absent the defendant's presence as required today. This will eliminate the court's logjam, and some of these individuals are, in fact, incarcerated still. Individuals like William Underwood, Matthew Charles, and Cynthia Shank all testified before the House and Senate Judiciary Committees about the devastating impact that sentencing disparity and mandatory minimum laws have had on them, their families, and countless others.

I can assure you, Mr. Speaker, this legislation is long overdue. I am excited that the introduction of my legislation now today will become reality, and I am excited to be a partner and working with Chairman JEFFRIES on this important legislation.

Finally, to conclude, I want just to say that race has been a factor, and we are glad that we are moving beyond that. We must pass the EQUAL Act.

Mr. GOHMERT. Mr. Speaker, I continue to reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. NADLER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the distinguished gentlewoman from Michigan (Ms. TLAIB).

Ms. TLAIB. Mr. Speaker, as someone who grew up in a community on the front line of the racist so-called war on drugs, I am proud to stand here today in support of the EQUAL Act to eliminate racial disparities in crack and powder cocaine possession.

The war on drugs was designed as a racist project to target Black and Brown Americans—my neighbors—and the obvious racial disparities in enforcement show us that it still is at its core a racist effort targeting communities of color through over-policing, criminalization, and mass incarceration.

Simply put, addiction is a health condition not a crime. Giving incarcerated people an opportunity to be resentenced will transform lives immediately. We need to be doing more to make reparations to those impacted by the so-called war on drugs. While this bill is a great step on the road to comprehensive drug and criminal justice reform, we must go further. Our goal must be to end this country's militarized "jail first, ask questions later" approach to addiction and stop trying to solve social problems with policing.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentlewoman has expired.

Mr. NADLER. Mr. Speaker, I yield the gentlewoman from Michigan an additional 1 minute.

Ms. TLAIB. Mr. Speaker, I look forward to supporting the future legislation aimed at comprehensive decriminalization of possession for personal use of these substances and strongly encourage my colleagues to support this commonsense bill.

Lastly, it is a personal honor to support and uplift Kandia Milton who approached me about this bill and who is with Dreams Corps JUSTICE in Detroit.

Mr. Speaker, I am grateful for Kandia's work. It allows me to also fight for all of us today.

Mr. GOHMERT. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. NADLER. Mr. Speaker, I have no further speakers, and I am prepared to close.

Mr. GOHMERT. Mr. Speaker, I appreciate the chairman's efforts in regard to this bill.

Mr. Speaker, at this time, I urge my colleagues to support this bill, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. NADLER. Mr. Speaker, the EQUAL Act of 2021 represents an important step in our efforts to reform the criminal justice system. I thank Representatives JEFFRIES, SCOTT, ARMSTRONG, and BACON for their leadership in introducing this important legislation and for assembling a broad and bipartisan coalition of stakeholders in support of the bill, including the Department of Justice and advocacy groups that span the entire ideological spectrum.

Mr. Speaker, I strongly urge my colleagues to join me in supporting this bipartisan bill today, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. SCOTT of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 1693, the EQUAL Act, which would eliminate the sentencing disparity between crack and powder cocaine. I would like to thank my colleagues Representatives JEFFRIES, BACON, and ARMSTRONG for their work to bring this bill to the floor today.

In 1986, the Anti-Drug Abuse Act created a 100-to-1 sentencing disparity between the amount of crack cocaine that triggered an automatic 5-year mandatory minimum sentence and the amount of powder cocaine that would trigger the same punishment. This sentencing disparity had a racially disparate impact on Black communities, did nothing to change personal behaviors, and has been a tremendous waste of taxpayer money and resources. There are no pharmacological differences between these two substances. Yet more than 80 percent of people convicted in federal court for crack offenses are Black, while only 27 percent of those convicted of powder cocaine offenses are Black.

The crack cocaine sentencing disparity has forced judges to impose higher penalties for very small amounts of crack cocaine. This also had the bizarre effect of punishing those individuals lower in the drug distribution chain much more severely than the actual drug kingpins for two reasons: the kingpins generally distribute powder from which the crack is produced, and lower level defendants often lack information on the drug operation that they can turn over to prosecutors in order to obtain sentencing credit for cooperation.

Mandatory minimums, whether they are equal or not, must be eliminated. The "tough on crime" policies based on slogans and sound bites have failed, and mandatory minimums have been studied extensively—they fail to reduce crime, they waste taxpayers' money and often require judges to impose sentences that violate common sense. Instead of arguing about whether someone should receive a five-year mandatory minimum, we should be investing in early education, workforce training, and our communities.

The EQUAL Act is the next step on the long road toward eliminating this unfair sentencing disparity. In 2009, I led the effort in the House to eliminate this disparity in the Fairness in Cocaine Sentencing Act. That effort eventually led to the 2010 passage of the Fair Sentencing Act, which reduced the crack/powder cocaine disparity from 100:1 to 18:1. That was a hard-fought compromise, and the EQUAL Act will finally end this disparity. This is an important step toward fixing our criminal justice system and making it fairer. I urge my colleagues to support this bill and hope the Senate moves quickly to send this bill to the President's desk.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from New York (Mr. NADLER) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 1693, as amended.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds being in the affirmative, the ayes have it.

Mr. GOHMERT. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to section 3(s) of House Resolution 8, the yeas and nays are ordered.

Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, further proceedings on this motion are postponed.

MODIFICATION OF CERTAIN DEADLINES FOR COMMISSION ON COMBATING SYNTHETIC OPIOID TRAFFICKING

Ms. WILD. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 4981) to amend the Fentanyl Sanctions Act, to modify certain deadlines relating to the Commission on Combating Synthetic Opioid Trafficking.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 4981

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. MODIFICATION OF CERTAIN DEADLINES FOR COMMISSION ON COMBATING SYNTHETIC OPIOID TRAFFICKING.

Section 7221(f)(2) of the Fentanyl Sanctions Act (133 Stat. 2273) is amended by striking “270 days” and inserting “390 days”.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Ms. WILD) and the gentlewoman from California (Mrs. KIM) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Pennsylvania.

GENERAL LEAVE

Ms. WILD. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on H.R. 4981.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from Pennsylvania?

There was no objection.

Ms. WILD. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of H.R. 4981, a bill to modify certain deadlines relating to the Commission on Combating Synthetic Opioid Trafficking.

I want to thank my colleague and friend, Mr. TRONE from Maryland, for authoring this bipartisan bill. Mr. TRONE has been an invaluable voice in Congress for combating our country's opioid crisis. Far too many families in my community, Pennsylvania's greater Lehigh Valley, have endured indescribable heartbreak and loss as a result of this crisis.

When I first started serving in Congress back in 2018, I made a solemn commitment that I would do everything within my power to end the devastation of the opioid crisis once and for all. I am dedicated to keeping that promise.

Earlier this year, I was proud to see Mr. TRONE elected as Democratic co-chairman of the Commission on Combating Synthetic Opioid Trafficking. Mr. TRONE, working alongside his co-chair, Senator TOM COTTON, in a bipartisan manner is developing a strategic approach to combat the flow of synthetic opioids into the United States.

Last year, the Centers for Disease Control released data indicating that the surge in overdose deaths from 2018 to 2019 was the greatest year-over-year increase. Tragically, far too many Americans have witnessed the horrific effects of this opioid crisis.

Just as we must also take on the greed of the pharmaceutical industry—which has done a great deal to lead us to this point domestically when it comes to the opioid crisis writ large—most of the fentanyl consumed in the United States is manufactured outside of the country, so it is crucial that we engage closely with our international partners to address this scourge. The Commission on Combating Synthetic Opioid Trafficking aims to do just that.

Synthetic drugs, unlike plant-based drugs such as cocaine or heroin, are not limited by climate-growing restrictions. Any country can produce synthetic drugs, and according to a January 2020 Drug Enforcement Administration report, this may lead to a rapidly diversifying list of synthetic drug-producing countries and suppliers.

With such an imposing task ahead of us, strong, bipartisan cooperation is critical. We must work together to do what is right and find a solution that can help save countless American lives.

This bill will amend the Fentanyl Sanctions Act to extend the amount of time granted to the Commission on Combating Synthetic Opioid Trafficking. The commission was originally slated to start in 2020 but could not get underway until March of this year. It is incumbent upon us to do everything we can to get this right.

I thank Mr. TRONE again for being a strong champion for bipartisan collaboration in the fight against opioid abuse.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this legislation, and I reserve the balance of my time.

□ 1330

Mrs. KIM of California. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

I rise in support of the bill to amend the Fentanyl Sanctions Act. Across our Nation, Americans are increasingly becoming exposed to the impact of the illicit distribution of fentanyl. Our local news is reporting on another overdose caused by a lethal dose of illicit fentanyl with increased frequency.

This synthetic opioid is making its toxic presence known in our communities.

Fentanyl is similar to morphine but almost 100 times more potent. It is manufactured at a low cost in labs overseas, primarily in China. It is then smuggled into the United States through Mexico.

In cases of overdose, the individual is not aware that it contains a lethal dose until it is too late.

This body recognizes that the People's Republic of China is failing to effectively regulate and implement illicit trafficking of fentanyl.

In December 2019, we called for the establishment of the Commission on Combating Synthetic Opioid Trafficking. Specifically, this Commission was designed to work with the executive branch in developing a consensus on a strategic approach to combating the flow of synthetic opioids into the United States.

The underlying bill recognizes the importance of this Commission and the work that is still needed.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. WILD. Mr. Speaker, I yield 4 minutes to the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. TRONE), the author of this bill and a champion in combating the opioid crisis.

Mr. TRONE. Mr. Speaker, I thank Chairwoman WILD very much for her kind words.

I rise today to urge my colleagues to pass my bill to extend the work of the National Commission on Combating Synthetic Opioid Trafficking so, together, we can complete the Commission's important work in a timely manner.

As many of you know, my mission in Congress is to end the opioid epidemic in this country. This bipartisan Commission will help us do just that.

Thanks to the leadership of Senate Majority Leader CHUCK SCHUMER and our former congressional colleague, Max Rose, this bipartisan Commission was established by the National Defense Authorization Act of 2020. I was honored that Speaker NANCY PELOSI appointed me to the Commission, and that my colleagues on the Commission voted to elect me co-chair, along with Senator TOM COTTON.

The goal of the Commission is to develop a strategic approach to combating the flow of synthetic opioids into the United States, but my goal for the Commission is much more simple. It is simply to save lives—save lives, period.

Last year, we saw more than 93,000 people die of a drug overdose in this country. We set a new record, a record we never wanted to set. In Maryland alone, we lost nearly 2,500 to opioids.

After we made progress in the fight against overdoses in 2019, the numbers are continuing to rise due to the pandemic. As overdoses continue to rise in communities across the country, we have our work cut out for us in this

fight against synthetic drug trafficking.

Synthetic opioids such as fentanyl are among the deadliest illicit substances in the drug industry today. In my home State of Maryland, fentanyl was involved in 93 percent of all opioid deaths in 2020, and opioid-related deaths were up 46 percent in western Maryland in 2020, compared to the same time last year.

We need to act now if we are going to put an end to these senseless deaths, and we cannot do it alone. That is why I am so grateful for the work of the bipartisan Commission.

The Commission's membership includes the best of the best. From the administration, we have representatives from the Office of National Drug Control Policy, DEA, DHS, DOD, Treasury, State, and the Director of National Intelligence.

In Congress, Republican Congressman FRED UPTON and Democrat Senator ED MARKEY, two champions in the fight against addiction, are working alongside Senator COTTON and me.

We have a number of experts from outside government, including Karen Tandy, Sandy Winnefeld, and other distinguished individuals. We are grateful that Kemp Chester, from the Office of National Drug Control Policy, guides our work as executive director. We are lucky to have the expertise of the experts at RAND working to find solutions for this incredibly difficult challenge.

Due to the pandemic, we were not able to begin our work as soon as we would have liked. For that reason, we must pass this simple but crucial bill to extend the work of the Commission until February of next year.

This extension will allow us to continue our important work and produce a report with actionable steps that will combat the flow of synthetic opioids into our country and, most importantly, save lives.

I urge a "yes" vote.

Mrs. KIM of California. Mr. Speaker, I continue to reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. WILD. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. JACKSON LEE).

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Speaker, let me thank the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. TRONE) for the work that he is doing.

Having served on the Foreign Affairs Committee, and now serving on Judiciary as the chair of the Crime, Terrorism, and Homeland Security Subcommittee, I can affirmatively say that fentanyl kills. It kills people. It kills our children, our mothers, our fathers. It kills the family's infrastructure and system.

So let me just simply indicate that the idea of having an extension of the Commission on Combating Synthetic Opioid Trafficking to join in the thoughtful discussion of what we are attempting to do on drugs that kill.

We in the Judiciary Committee have been working and secured an extension

of fentanyl sanctions, and it was in acknowledgment that the community is suffering by the harmful effects of fentanyl abuse and usage. It was acknowledging that it is imperative that we find a thoughtful resolution to address the grave tragedies that plague communities like mine and those throughout the country.

Earlier, I mentioned names of individuals who were on the other side in terms of incarceration because of the imbalance in drug enforcement. But, again, we say that fentanyl kills.

Given the importance of getting this right, I am in support of extending the measure in Judiciary, but I am in support of having the opportunity for thoughtful discussion to deal with what our next steps are.

Any way that we can come together to address the loss of life and, of course, the acceptance that fentanyl kills, and other opioid substances as well, used and abused, then I can assure you that we are doing the right thing as Members of Congress.

Mrs. KIM of California. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time.

Mr. Speaker, as noted, the battle we wage against the illicit distribution of fentanyl is ongoing. Extending the time allows the Commission to provide us a better understanding of the challenges we face and includes a strategy to address it. The valuable work of this Commission is critical to addressing this poison in our Nation.

I urge my colleagues to support the bill, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. WILD. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume for the purpose of closing.

According to the National Institutes of Health, in 2018, 128 people died each day from opioid overdoses. We must not lose sight of the devastating toll these drugs are taking on our country. We need to tackle the opioid crisis from every angle. I am hopeful that passing this bill will take us one step closer to ending this epidemic.

I again thank Mr. TRONE for authoring this important legislation. I urge my colleagues to support H.R. 4981, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from Pennsylvania (Ms. WILD) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 4981.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds being in the affirmative, the ayes have it.

Mr. CLYDE. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to section 3(s) of House Resolution 8, the yeas and nays are ordered.

Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, further proceedings on this motion are postponed.

WAR CRIMES REWARDS EXPANSION ACT

Ms. WILD. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill

(H.R. 4250) to amend the State Department Basic Authorities Act of 1956 to provide for rewards for the arrest or conviction of certain foreign nationals who have committed genocide or war crimes, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 4250

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "War Crimes Rewards Expansion Act".

SEC. 2. DEPARTMENT OF STATE REWARDS PROGRAM.

Paragraph (10) of section 36(b) of the State Department Basic Authorities Act of 1956 (22 U.S.C. 2708(b)) is amended by striking "defined under the statute of such tribunal;" and inserting the following: "defined under—
“(A) the statute of such country or tribunal, as the case may be; or
“(B) United States law;”.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from Pennsylvania (Ms. WILD) and the gentlewoman from California (Mrs. KIM) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Pennsylvania.

GENERAL LEAVE

Ms. WILD. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on H.R. 4250.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from Pennsylvania?

There was no objection.

Ms. WILD. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

I rise today in support of H.R. 4250, the War Crimes Rewards Expansion Act, authored by Representative Foxx.

The bill broadens the State Department rewards program for individuals or whistleblowers who come forward with and provide information on genocide or war crimes. It clarifies that the rewards can also be provided for prosecutions that fall under domestic law, including American law or the law of another nation, in addition to international law.

We have seen, time and again, that whistleblower programs are the most effective type of compliance mechanism, and the State Department rewards program itself is a proven tool for bringing the perpetrators of atrocities to justice.

The United States must continue to demonstrate that we are steadfast in our commitment to holding war criminals accountable and that the mechanisms we have in place to bring about their arrest are flexible and robust.

This bill is straightforward. By expanding the scope of what rewards can be paid for information, we will incentivize more individuals to come forward and gain more information with which to find and prosecute these criminals.

This legislation has passed the House in previous Congresses, and we hope

this bill can make it across the finish line this time around.

This is an important measure. I support it, and I urge my colleagues to do the same.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mrs. KIM of California. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

I rise today in support of the War Crimes Rewards Expansion Act.

Sadly, we live in a world where crimes against humanity still occur. We have seen three declared genocides in just the last 20 years: in Darfur in 2004, by ISIS in 2016, and the one in Xinjiang that was formally declared by Secretary Mike Pompeo before he left office earlier this year.

We have, of course, also seen the horrific ethnic cleansing against the Rohingya in Burma. We have seen atrocities committed by Assad against his own people in Syria.

But bringing the criminals behind these massacres to justice can be difficult. That is why, 35 years ago, we enacted the State Department rewards program. It authorizes the Secretary of State to offer rewards for the arrest or conviction of some of the most dangerous people in the world.

□ 1345

Originally written to be used against international terrorists, this successful program has since been expanded to include drug traffickers, war criminals, and perpetrators of genocide.

As the world changes and as international criminals evolve, we need to make sure this important program evolves with them.

That is why I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting the War Crimes Rewards Expansion Act. This bill makes clear that these rewards are not just meant to support international tribunals. They can also be used to bring these dangerous criminals to justice here in the United States under United States law.

I want to thank the author of the bill, the gentlewoman from North Carolina, Dr. VIRGINIA FOXX, for her work on this bill.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this bill, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. WILD. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mrs. KIM of CALIFORNIA. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentlewoman from North Carolina (Ms. FOXX), the author of the bill.

Ms. FOXX. Mr. Speaker, I thank my colleague from California for yielding.

I want to thank especially the gentleman from Maryland, Mr. RASKIN, for his support on this bill as well as my other colleagues.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of this bipartisan bill, which will enhance the domestic prosecution of perpetrators of war crimes, crimes against humanity, and genocide.

Though we often think of these atrocities as being tried at inter-

national tribunals, there are many domestic statutes as well that criminalize genocide and war crimes. It is important that we can apply domestic law in the prosecution of these criminals, and this bill allows the State Department's War Crimes Rewards Program to offer rewards for the arrest or conviction of perpetrators of these atrocities.

Earlier this month, we witnessed our domestic justice system prosecuting war crimes and acts of terrorism. One of the now infamous associates of Jihadi John just pled guilty to all eight counts against him in a U.S. district court. He played a leading role in the ISIS plan to kidnap, hold for ransom, and ultimately behead four American hostages. Domestic prosecution can bring swift justice and allows nations to hold perpetrators more directly accountable to those that they have wronged, such as the victims' families.

With passage of the War Crimes Rewards Expansion Act, we can see even more perpetrators of atrocities against Americans brought to justice.

During just the last 20 years, we have witnessed three declared genocides: Darfur in 2004, ISIS in 2016, and the Xinjiang province in 2021. We want those who commit these atrocities and heinous crimes to feel the weight of the law pressing in on them and feel that America is hunting for them. We want them never to feel safe, never find rest, and we know we will not rest until they are brought to justice.

This bill will help make America safer and bring perpetrators of war crimes, crimes against humanity, and genocide to justice.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this important bill.

Ms. WILD. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mrs. KIM of CALIFORNIA. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

The Department of State's rewards program serves an important purpose by turning the tables on dangerous foreign terrorists and human rights violators so they face the justice they so rightly deserve.

I want to thank Dr. FOXX for her work on this bill and Chairman MEEKS for bringing this bill to the floor and giving us the opportunity to clarify this important authority.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this bill, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. WILD. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume for the purpose of closing.

Mr. Speaker, the War Crimes Rewards Expansion Act would broaden the State Department's rewards program by clarifying that rewards can also be provided for prosecutions that fall under domestic law, whether it be American law or the law of another nation. This would further incentivize individuals to come forward with valuable information, leading to the arrest

and prosecution of some of the worst perpetrators of human rights abuses and war crimes.

I thank Representative FOXX for authoring this bill, and I urge my colleagues to support this legislation.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from Pennsylvania (Ms. WILD) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 4250.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds being in the affirmative, the ayes have it.

Mr. CLYDE. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to section 3(s) of House Resolution 8, the yeas and nays are ordered.

Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, further proceedings on this motion are postponed.

LIBYA STABILIZATION ACT

Ms. WILD. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 1228) to advance a diplomatic solution to the conflict in Libya and support the people of Libya, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 1228

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE; TABLE OF CONTENTS.

(a) SHORT TITLE.—This Act may be cited as the “Libya Stabilization Act”.

(b) TABLE OF CONTENTS.—The table of contents for this Act is as follows:

Sec. 1. Short title; table of contents.

Sec. 2. Findings; statement of policy.

TITLE I—IDENTIFYING CHALLENGES TO STABILITY IN LIBYA

Sec. 101. Report on activities of certain foreign governments and actors in Libya.

Sec. 102. Report of Russian activities and objectives in Libya.

Sec. 103. Determination of sanctionable activities of the Libyan National Army with respect to Syria.

TITLE II—ACTIONS TO ADDRESS FOREIGN INTERVENTION IN LIBYA

Sec. 201. Sanctions with respect to foreign persons leading, directing, or supporting certain foreign government involvement in Libya.

Sec. 202. Sanctions with respect to foreign persons threatening the peace or stability of Libya.

Sec. 203. Sanctions with respect to foreign persons who are responsible for or complicit in gross violations of internationally recognized human rights committed in Libya.

Sec. 204. Sanctions described.

Sec. 205. Waiver.

Sec. 206. Implementation and regulatory authority.

Sec. 207. Exception relating to importation of goods.

Sec. 208. Definitions.

Sec. 209. Suspension of sanctions.

Sec. 210. Sunset.

TITLE III—ASSISTANCE FOR LIBYA

Sec. 301. Humanitarian relief for the people of Libya and international refugees and migrants in Libya.

- Sec. 302. Support for democratic governance, elections, and civil society.
- Sec. 303. Engaging international financial institutions to advance Libyan economic recovery and improve public sector financial management.
- Sec. 304. Recovering assets stolen from the Libyan people.
- Sec. 305. Authority to expand educational and cultural exchange programs with Libya.

TITLE IV—DETERMINATION OF BUDGETARY EFFECTS

- Sec. 401. Determination of budgetary effects.

SEC. 2. FINDINGS; STATEMENT OF POLICY.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress makes the following findings:

(1) The stability and territorial unity of Libya is critical to the security of the United States, Europe, North Africa, and the Sahel, as well as maritime routes in the southern Mediterranean Sea.

(2) United States Africa Command (AFRICOM) has identified containing instability in Libya as one of its six main lines of effort in Africa and works to support diplomatic efforts to reconstitute the Libyan State and to disrupt terrorist organizations that impede that process or threaten United States interests.

(3) According to the Defense Intelligence Agency, the Islamic State in Libya (ISIS-Libya) is “degraded”. However, AFRICOM continues to “keep pressure on ISIS and other violent extremist organizations as they seek to take advantage of the security vacuum created by the civil war in Libya”.

(4) According to the United Nations, since April 2019, the conflict in Libya has led to the deaths of more than 500 civilians and the displacement of more than 200,000 people.

(5) Parties to the conflict in Libya have killed civilians, committed torture and abuse, committed mass extrajudicial killings, requisitioned the houses of civilians, targeted medical facilities, and blocked humanitarian access to food, health, and other life-saving services, worsening humanitarian conditions.

(6) According to the United Nations, as of November 2020, more than 574,000 migrants and refugees remained in Libya and the “continued arbitrary detention of migrants and refugees in formal detention centers and at informal smuggler sites remains a critical concern in Libya”. Migrants and refugees, including women and children, are routinely subjected to discrimination, arrest, arbitrary detention, torture and other human rights violations and abuses. The United Nations has called for the immediate release, evacuation, and protection of refugees and migrants detained in conflict zones.

(7) In November 2019, the Government of the National Accord (GNA) and the Government of Turkey signed a Memorandum of Understanding on maritime boundaries in the Mediterranean Sea.

(8) The Department of State’s 2020 Trafficking in Persons Report states with regard to Libya “Trafficking victims—including men, women, and children—are highly vulnerable to extreme violence and other human rights violations in Libya by governmental and non-state armed groups, including: physical, sexual, and verbal assault; abduction for ransom; extortion; arbitrary killings; inhumane detention; and child soldiering. . . . Migrants in Libya are extremely vulnerable to sex and labor trafficking [and . . .] are vulnerable to exploitation by state and non-state actors, including employers who refuse to pay laborers’ wages.”.

(9) A November 2020 Department of Defense Inspector General report estimated there are

approximately 2,000 mercenary forces affiliated with the Wagner Group, a Russian private military company, as well as approximately 2,000 Russian-backed Syrian fighters, advanced equipment, and advanced capabilities supporting Khalifa Haftar’s Libyan National Army (LNA) and Russian objectives in North Africa.

(10) The most recent AFRICOM posture statement claims, “Russia continues to harvest benefits from the instability in Libya—its military meddling has prolonged the conflict and exacerbated casualties and humanitarian suffering.”.

(11) The Department of Defense Inspector General reported that, “Turkey has hundreds of regular military personnel deployed to Libya in order to train GNA-aligned militias and to operate Turkish military equipment” and sent thousands of Syrian mercenaries to Libya in support of the GNA.

(12) On January 19, 2020, at a peace conference in Berlin, representatives of the Governments of Algeria, China, Egypt, France, Germany, Italy, Russia, Turkey, the Republic of Congo, the United Arab Emirates, the United Kingdom, and the United States, as well as regional and multilateral organizations, agreed to refrain from interference in Libya’s internal affairs, abide by the United Nations arms embargo, and advance a 55-point communique to resolve the conflict in Libya.

(13) On February 13, 2020, the United Nations Security Council adopted Resolution 2510, which endorses the Conclusions of the International Conference on Libya held in Berlin, affirms the need for a lasting ceasefire, demands full compliance by all member states with the United Nations arms embargo, and expresses unequivocal support for the United Nations Special Representative and the ongoing United Nations Support Mission in Libya (UNSMIL)-facilitated intra-Libyan dialogue.

(14) On October 23, 2020, the warring parties in Libya agreed a ceasefire, which called for the withdrawal of all armed forces from conflict lines and the departure of all mercenaries and foreign fighters within three months, and was hailed by United Nations Secretary General António Guterres as “a fundamental step toward peace and stability in Libya”.

(15) On January 19, 2021, United Nations Secretary General Guterres recommended that regional and international powers ensure the “departure of all foreign fighters and mercenaries from Libya and full and unconditional respect for the Security Council arms embargo” and urged the Security Council to “give UNSMIL a clear but flexible mandate to enable the Mission to support the Libyan-led and Libyan-owned ceasefire monitoring mechanism”.

(16) On January 21, 2021, the United States joined the Governments of France, Germany, Italy, and the United Kingdom to remind all Berlin Conference participants of the need to “continue to support a ceasefire, restore full respect for the UN arms embargo, and end the toxic foreign interference that undermines the aspirations of all Libyans to reestablish their sovereignty and choose their future peacefully through national elections”.

(17) On March 11, 2021, the United States joined with France, Germany, Italy, and the United Kingdom to welcome Libya’s Government of National Unity and reiterate it will “have the primary tasks of organizing free and fair elections on December 24, 2021, followed by a transfer of authority to Libya’s democratically chosen leaders”.

(b) STATEMENT OF POLICY.—It is the policy of the United States—

(1) to advance a peaceful resolution to the conflict in Libya through a United Nations-mediated Libyan-led and Libyan-owned po-

litical process as the best way to secure United States interests and to ensure the sovereignty, independence, territorial integrity, and national unity of Libya;

(2) to support the implementation of United Nations Security Council Resolutions 1970 (2011) and 1973 (2011), which established an arms embargo on Libya, and subsequent resolutions modifying and extending the embargo;

(3) to enforce Executive Order 13726 (81 Fed. Reg. 23559; relating to blocking property and suspending entry into the United States of persons contributing to the situation in Libya (April 19, 2016)), designed to target individuals or entities who “threaten the peace, security, and stability of Libya”;

(4) to oppose attacks on civilians, medical workers, and critical infrastructure, including water supplies, in Libya, and to support accountability for those engaged in such heinous actions;

(5) to support Libya’s sovereignty, independence, territorial integrity, and national unity consistent with United Nations Security Council Resolution 2510 (2020) and all predecessor resolutions with respect to Libya, including by—

(A) taking action to end the violence and flow of arms;

(B) rejecting attempts by any party to illicitly export Libya’s oil; and

(C) urging the withdrawal of foreign military and mercenary forces;

(6) to leverage diplomatic relations to convince the parties to the conflict in Libya to maintain the current ceasefire and persuade foreign powers to stop providing personnel, including mercenaries, weapons, and financing that threaten to reignite the conflict;

(7) to support the Libyan Political Dialogue and advance the inclusive Libyan-led and Libyan-owned political process, including elections planned for December 2021;

(8) to support a negotiated and peaceful political solution that includes a single, unified, inclusive, and effective Libyan Government approved by the Libyan House of Representatives, the end of a transitional period achieved through free, fair, inclusive, and credible elections planned for December 2021, a fair and transparent allocation of resources, interim security arrangements, and a process for the reunification of Libyan government ministries and Libyan sovereign institutions, including the Central Bank of Libya, the National Oil Corporation, and the Libyan Investment Authority;

(9) to help protect Libya’s civilian population and implementing humanitarian and international organizations from the risk of harm resulting from explosive hazards such as landmines, improvised explosive devices (IEDs), and unexploded ordnance (UXO);

(10) to support constant, unimpeded, and reliable humanitarian access to those in need and to hold accountable those who impede or threaten the delivery of humanitarian assistance;

(11) to seek to bring an end to severe forms of trafficking in persons such as slavery, forced labor, and sexual exploitation, including with respect to migrants;

(12) to advocate for the immediate release and safe evacuations of detained refugees and migrants trapped by the fighting in Libya;

(13) to encourage implementation of UNSMIL’s plan for the organized and gradual closure of migrant detention centers in Libya;

(14) to support greater defense institutional capacity building after a comprehensive political settlement;

(15) to support current and future democratic and economic development; and

(16) to discourage all parties from heightening tensions in the region, through unhelpful and provocative actions.

TITLE I—IDENTIFYING CHALLENGES TO STABILITY IN LIBYA

SEC. 101. REPORT ON ACTIVITIES OF CERTAIN FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS AND ACTORS IN LIBYA.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State, in consultation with the Director of National Intelligence, shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report that includes—

(1) a description of the full extent of involvement in Libya by foreign governments, including the Governments of Russia, Turkey, the United Arab Emirates, Egypt, Sudan, Chad, China, Saudi Arabia, and Qatar, including—

(A) a description of which governments have been linked to drone and aircraft strikes since April 2019;

(B) a list of the types and estimated amounts of equipment transferred by each government described in this paragraph to the parties to the conflict, including foreign military contractors, mercenaries, or paramilitary forces operating in Libya;

(C) an estimate of the financial support provided by each government described in this paragraph to the parties to the conflict, including foreign military contractors, mercenaries, or paramilitary forces operating in Libya; and

(D) a description of the activities of any regular, irregular, or paramilitary forces, including foreign military contractors, mercenary groups, and militias operating inside Libya, at the direction or with the consent of the governments described in this paragraph;

(2) an analysis and determination of whether the actions by the governments described in paragraph (1) violate the arms embargo with respect to Libya under United Nations Security Council Resolution 2473 (2019) and other relevant Security Council resolutions;

(3) a list of the specific offending materiel or financial support transfers provided by a government described in paragraph (1) that—

(A) violate the arms embargo with respect to Libya under United Nations Security Council Resolution 2473 (2019) and other relevant Security Council resolutions;

(B) contribute to civilian death, harm, or other violations of international humanitarian law; or

(C) involve weapons of United States origin or were in violation of United States end user agreements;

(4) a description of the activities of affiliates of ISIS, al-Qaida in the Islamic Maghreb (AQIM), and Ansar al-Sharia, in Libya;

(5) a description of efforts by the European Union, North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), and the Arab League, and their respective member states, to—

(A) enforce the arms embargo with respect to Libya under United Nations Security Council Resolution 2473 (2019) and other relevant Security Council resolutions;

(B) facilitate a ceasefire;

(C) monitor a ceasefire; and

(D) support forthcoming elections;

(6) a description of any violations of the arms embargo by European Union member states; and

(7) a description of United States diplomatic engagement with the European Union, NATO, and the Arab League regarding enforcement of the United Nations arms embargo, ceasefire monitoring, and election support.

(b) FORM.—The report required by subsection (a) shall be submitted in unclassified form, but may contain a classified annex.

(c) APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES DEFINED.—In this section, the term “appropriate congressional committees” means—

(1) the Committee on Foreign Affairs and the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence of the House of Representatives; and

(2) the Committee on Foreign Relations and the Select Committee on Intelligence of the Senate.

SEC. 102. REPORT OF RUSSIAN ACTIVITIES AND OBJECTIVES IN LIBYA.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress makes the following findings:

(1) General Stephen Townsend, Commander of United States Africa Command (AFRICOM), warned in January 2020 that in Libya, Russia seeks to “demonstrate itself as an alternative partner to the West” and seeks to position itself alongside the southern flank of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO).

(2) AFRICOM has also stated that the Russian military presence in Libya threatens future United States military partnerships and counterterrorism cooperation by impeding United States access to Libya.

(3) AFRICOM has reported that the Government of Russia deployed 14 MiG-29 and Su-24 aircraft, SA-22 air defense equipment, and mine-resistant ambush protected armored vehicles to Libya to support Russian state-sponsored private military contractors, including the Wagner Group.

(4) In January 2021, United States officials told the international press that mercenaries affiliated with the Wagner Group were constructing sophisticated defensive fortifications in central Libya.

(b) REPORT.—

(1) REPORT.—Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State shall submit to the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate a report that contains an assessment of Russian activities and objectives in Libya, including—

(A) the potential threat such activities pose to the United States, southern Europe, NATO, and partners in the Mediterranean Sea and North African region;

(B) the direct role of Russia in Libyan financial affairs, to include issuing and printing currency;

(C) Russia’s use of mercenaries, military contractors, equipment, and paramilitary forces in Libya; and

(D) an assessment of sanctions and other policies adopted by United States partners and allies against the Wagner Group and its destabilizing activities in Libya, including sanctions on Yevgeny Prigozhin.

(2) FORM.—The report required by paragraph (1) shall be submitted in unclassified form, but may contain a classified annex.

SEC. 103. DETERMINATION OF SANCTIONABLE ACTIVITIES OF THE LIBYAN NATIONAL ARMY WITH RESPECT TO SYRIA.

Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the President shall submit to the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate a list of members of the Libyan National Army (LNA), and details of their activities, that the President determines are knowingly responsible for sanctionable offenses pursuant to—

(1) section 7412 of the Caesar Syria Civilian Protection Act of 2019 (22 U.S.C. 8791 note; 133 Stat. 2292); or

(2) Executive Order 13582 (76 Fed. Reg. 52209; relating to blocking property of the Government of Syria and prohibiting certain transactions with respect to Syria (August 17, 2011)).

TITLE II—ACTIONS TO ADDRESS FOREIGN INTERVENTION IN LIBYA

SEC. 201. SANCTIONS WITH RESPECT TO FOREIGN PERSONS LEADING, DIRECTING, OR SUPPORTING CERTAIN FOREIGN GOVERNMENT INVOLVEMENT IN LIBYA.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the President shall impose each of the sanctions described in section 204 with respect to each foreign person who the President determines knowingly engages in an activity described in subsection (b).

(b) ACTIVITIES DESCRIBED.—A foreign person engages in an activity described in this subsection if the person leads, directs, or provides significant financial, material, or technological support to, or knowingly engages in a significant transaction with, a non-Libyan foreign person who is—

(1) in Libya in a military or commercial capacity as a military contractor, mercenary, or part of a paramilitary force; and

(2) engaged in significant actions that threaten the peace, security, or stability of Libya.

SEC. 202. SANCTIONS WITH RESPECT TO FOREIGN PERSONS THREATENING THE PEACE OR STABILITY OF LIBYA.

(a) IMPOSITION OF SANCTIONS.—The President shall impose each of the sanctions described in section 204 with respect to each foreign person on the list required by subsection (b).

(b) LIST.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the President shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a list of—

(1) foreign persons, including senior government officials, militia leaders, paramilitary leaders, and other persons who provide significant support to militia or paramilitary groups in Libya, that the President determines are knowingly—

(A) engaged in significant actions or policies that threaten the peace, security, or stability of Libya, including any supply of arms or related materiel in violation of a United Nations Security Council resolution with respect to Libya;

(B) engaged in significant actions or policies that obstruct, undermine, delay, or impede, or pose a significant risk of obstructing, undermining, delaying, or impeding the United Nations-mediated political process that seeks a negotiated and peaceful solution to the Libyan crisis;

(C) engaged in significant actions that may lead to or result in the misappropriation of significant state assets of Libya;

(D) involved in, or has been involved in, the significant illicit exploitation of crude oil or any other natural resources in Libya, including the significant illicit production, refining, brokering, sale, purchase, or export of Libyan oil;

(E) significantly threatening or coercing Libyan state financial institutions or the Libyan National Oil Company; or

(F) significantly responsible for actions or policies that are intended to undermine efforts to promote stabilization and economic recovery in Libya;

(2) foreign persons who the President determines are successor entities to persons referred to in subparagraphs (A) through (F) of paragraph (1); and

(3) foreign persons who the President determines—

(A) own or control, or are owned or controlled by, a person referred to in any of subparagraphs (A) through (F) of paragraph (1) or paragraph (2); and

(B) have provided, or attempted to provide, significant financial, material, technological, or other support for, or goods or services in support of, a person referred to in

any of subparagraphs (A) through (F) of paragraph (1) or paragraph (2) for purposes of engaging in any activity listed in such subparagraphs (A) through (F) of paragraph (1).

(4) **UPDATES OF LIST.**—The President shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees an updated list under paragraph (1)—

(A) not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act and annually thereafter for a period of 5 years; or

(B) as new information becomes available.

(5) **FORM.**—The list required by paragraph (1) shall be submitted in unclassified form, but may include a classified annex.

(c) **APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES DEFINED.**—In this section, the term “appropriate congressional committees” means—

(1) the Committee on Foreign Affairs and the Committee on Financial Services of the House of Representatives; and

(2) the Committee on Foreign Relations and the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs of the Senate.

SEC. 203. SANCTIONS WITH RESPECT TO FOREIGN PERSONS WHO ARE RESPONSIBLE FOR OR COMPLICIT IN GROSS VIOLATIONS OF INTERNATIONALLY RECOGNIZED HUMAN RIGHTS COMMITTED IN LIBYA.

(a) **IMPOSITION OF SANCTIONS.**—The President shall impose each of the sanctions described in section 204 with respect to each foreign person on the list required by subsection (b).

(b) **LIST OF PERSONS.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the President shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a list of foreign persons, including senior government officials, militia leaders, paramilitary leaders, and other persons who provide significant support to militia or paramilitary groups in Libya, that the President determines are knowingly responsible for or complicit in, or have directly or indirectly engaged in, gross violations of internationally recognized human rights committed in Libya.

(2) **UPDATES OF LIST.**—The President shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees an updated list under paragraph (1)—

(A) not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act and annually thereafter for a period of 5 years; or

(B) as new information becomes available.

(3) **FORM.**—The list required by paragraph (1) shall be submitted in unclassified form, but may include a classified annex.

(c) **APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES DEFINED.**—In this section, the term “appropriate congressional committees” means—

(1) the Committee on Foreign Affairs and the Committee on Financial Services of the House of Representatives; and

(2) the Committee on Foreign Relations and the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs of the Senate.

SEC. 204. SANCTIONS DESCRIBED.

(a) **SANCTIONS DESCRIBED.**—The sanctions to be imposed with respect to a foreign person under section 201, 202, or 203 are the following:

(1) **BLOCKING OF PROPERTY.**—The President shall exercise all of the powers granted to the President by the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.) (except that the requirements of section 202 of such Act (50 U.S.C. 1701) shall not apply) to the extent necessary to block and prohibit all transactions in property and interests in property of the person if such property and interests in property are in the United States, come within the United

States, or are or come within the possession or control of a United States person.

(2) **INADMISSIBILITY OF CERTAIN INDIVIDUALS.**—

(A) **INELIGIBILITY FOR VISAS, ADMISSION, OR PAROLE.**—A foreign person who meets any of the criteria described section 201, 202, or 203 is—

(i) inadmissible to the United States;

(ii) ineligible to receive a visa or other documentation to enter the United States; and

(iii) otherwise ineligible to be admitted or paroled into the United States or to receive any other benefit under the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1101 et seq.).

(B) **CURRENT VISAS REVOKED.**—A foreign person subject to section 201, 202, or 203 is subject to the following:

(i) Revocation of any visa or other entry documentation regardless of when the visa or other entry documentation is or was issued.

(ii) A revocation under clause (i) shall—

(I) take effect immediately; and

(II) automatically cancel any other valid visa or entry documentation that is in the foreign person's possession.

(b) **PENALTIES.**—The penalties provided for in subsections (b) and (c) of section 206 of the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1705) shall apply to a person who violates, attempts to violate, conspires to violate, or causes a violation of regulations issued under section 206(2) of this Act to carry out subsection (a)(1) to the same extent that such penalties apply to a person who commits an unlawful act described in section 206(a) of the International Emergency Economic Powers Act.

(c) **EXCEPTION.**—Sanctions under subsection (a)(2) shall not apply to an alien if admitting or paroling the alien into the United States is necessary to permit the United States to comply with the Agreement regarding the Headquarters of the United Nations, signed at Lake Success June 26, 1947, and entered into force November 21, 1947, between the United Nations and the United States, or other applicable international obligations of the United States.

(d) **EXCEPTION TO COMPLY WITH NATIONAL SECURITY.**—The following activities shall be exempt from sanctions under this section:

(1) Activities subject to the reporting requirements under title V of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 3091 et seq.).

(2) Any authorized intelligence or law enforcement activities of the United States.

SEC. 205. WAIVER.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—The President may waive, for one or more periods not to exceed 90 days, the application of sanctions imposed on a foreign person under this title if the President—

(1) determines that such a waiver is in the national interest of the United States; and

(2) not later than the date on which such waiver will take effect, submits to the appropriate congressional committees a notice of and justification for such waiver.

(b) **APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES DEFINED.**—In this section, the term “appropriate congressional committees” means—

(1) the Committee on Foreign Affairs and the Committee on Financial Services of the House of Representatives; and

(2) the Committee on Foreign Relations and the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs of the Senate.

SEC. 206. IMPLEMENTATION AND REGULATORY AUTHORITY.

The President—

(1) is authorized to exercise all authorities provided to the President under sections 203 and 205 of the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1702 and 1704) to carry out this title; and

(2) shall issue such regulations, licenses, and orders as are necessary to carry out this title.

SEC. 207. EXCEPTION RELATING TO IMPORTATION OF GOODS.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—The authorities and requirements to impose sanctions under this title shall not include the authority or requirement to impose sanctions on the importation of goods.

(b) **GOOD DEFINED.**—In this section, the term “good” means any article, natural or man-made substance, material, supply or manufactured product, including inspection and test equipment and excluding technical data.

SEC. 208. DEFINITIONS.

In this title:

(1) **ADMITTED; ALIEN.**—The terms “admitted” and “alien” have the meanings given those terms in section 101 of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1101).

(2) **FOREIGN PERSON.**—The term “foreign person” means an individual or entity who is not a United States person.

(3) **FOREIGN GOVERNMENT.**—The term “foreign government” means any government of a country other than the United States.

(4) **KNOWINGLY.**—The term “knowingly” with respect to conduct, a circumstance, or a result, means that a person has actual knowledge, or should have known, of the conduct, the circumstance, or the result.

(5) **UNITED STATES PERSON.**—The term “United States person” means—

(A) an individual who is a United States citizen or an alien lawfully admitted for permanent residence to the United States;

(B) an entity organized under the laws of the United States or any jurisdiction within the United States, including a foreign branch of such an entity; or

(C) any person in the United States.

(6) **GROSS VIOLATIONS OF INTERNATIONALLY RECOGNIZED HUMAN RIGHTS.**—The term “gross violations of internationally recognized human rights” has the meaning given such term in section 502B(d)(1) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2304(d)(1)).

SEC. 209. SUSPENSION OF SANCTIONS.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—The President may suspend in whole or in part the imposition of sanctions otherwise required under this title for periods not to exceed 90 days if the President determines that the parties to the conflict in Libya have agreed to and are upholding a sustainable, good-faith ceasefire in support of a lasting political solution in Libya.

(b) **NOTIFICATION REQUIRED.**—Not later than 30 days after the date on which the President makes a determination to suspend the imposition of sanctions as described in subsection (a), the President shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a notification of the determination.

(c) **REIMPOSITION OF SANCTIONS.**—Any sanctions suspended under subsection (a) shall be reimposed if the President determines that the criteria described in that subsection are no longer being met.

SEC. 210. SUNSET.

The requirement to impose sanctions under this title shall cease to be effective on December 31, 2026.

TITLE III—ASSISTANCE FOR LIBYA

SEC. 301. HUMANITARIAN RELIEF FOR THE PEOPLE OF LIBYA AND INTERNATIONAL REFUGEES AND MIGRANTS IN LIBYA.

(a) **SENSE OF CONGRESS.**—It is the sense of Congress that—

(1) the United States Government should—

(A) continue senior-level efforts to address Libya's humanitarian crisis, which has been exacerbated by the conflict and the COVID-19 pandemic;

(B) leverage diplomatic relations with the warring parties to guarantee constant, reliable humanitarian access by frontline providers in Libya;

(C) leverage diplomatic relations with the warring parties, the United Nations, and the European Union to encourage the voluntary safe passage of detained vulnerable migrants and refugees from the conflict zones in Libya; and

(D) support efforts to document and publicize gross violations of internationally recognized human rights and international humanitarian law, including efforts related to severe forms of trafficking in persons such as slavery, forced labor, and sexual exploitation, and hold perpetrators accountable; and

(2) humanitarian assistance to address the crisis in Libya should be targeted toward those most in need and delivered through partners that uphold internationally recognized humanitarian principles, with robust monitoring to ensure assistance is reaching intended beneficiaries.

(b) ASSISTANCE AUTHORIZED.—The Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development, in coordination with the Secretary of State, should continue to support humanitarian assistance to individuals and communities in Libya, including—

(1) health assistance, including logistical and technical assistance to hospitals, ambulances, and health clinics in affected communities, including migrant communities, and provision of basic public health commodities, including support for an effective response to the COVID-19 pandemic;

(2) services, such as medicines and medical supplies and equipment;

(3) assistance to provide—

(A) protection, food, and shelter, including to migrant communities;

(B) water, sanitation, and hygiene (commonly referred to as “WASH”); and

(C) resources and training to increase communications and education to help communities slow the spread of COVID-19 and to increase future vaccine acceptance; and

(4) technical assistance to ensure health, food, and commodities are appropriately selected, procured, targeted, monitored, and distributed.

(c) STRATEGY.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State, in coordination with the Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development, shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a strategy on the following:

(1) How the United States, working with relevant foreign governments and multilateral organizations, plans to address the humanitarian situation in Libya.

(2) Diplomatic efforts by the United States to encourage strategic burden-sharing and the coordination of donations with international donors, including foreign governments and multilateral organizations to advance the provision of humanitarian assistance to the people of Libya and international migrants and refugees in Libya.

(3) How to address humanitarian access challenges and ensure protection for vulnerable refugees and migrants, including protection from severe forms of trafficking in persons such as slavery, forced labor, and sexual exploitation.

(4) How the United States is mitigating risk, utilizing third party monitors, and ensuring effective delivery of assistance.

(5) How to address the tragic and persistent deaths of migrants and refugees at sea and human trafficking.

(d) INTEGRATION OF DEPARTMENT OF STATE-LED STABILIZATION EFFORTS.—

(1) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that the Secretary of State, work-

ing with United States allies, international organizations, and implementing partners, including local implementing partners, to the extent practicable, should continue coordinated international stabilization efforts in Libya to—

(A) build up the capacity of implementers and national mine action authorities engaged in conventional weapons destruction efforts and mine risk education training and programs; and

(B) conduct operational clearance of explosive remnants of war resulting from the 2011 revolution and current military conflict in Libya, including in territory previously occupied by ISIS-Libya, and particularly in areas where unexploded ordnance, booby traps, and anti-personnel and anti-vehicle mines contaminate areas of critical infrastructure and large housing districts posing a risk of civilian casualties.

(2) IN GENERAL.—To the maximum extent practicable, humanitarian assistance authorized under subsection (b) and the strategy required by subsection (c) shall take into account and integrate Department of State-led stabilization efforts—

(A) to address—

(i) contamination from landmines and other explosive remnants of war left from the 2011 revolution and current military conflict in Libya, including in territory previously occupied by ISIS-Libya; and

(ii) proliferation of illicit small arms and light weapons resulting from such conflict and the destabilizing impact the proliferation of such weapons has in Libya and neighboring countries; and

(B) to mitigate the threat that destruction of conventional weapons poses to development, the delivery of humanitarian assistance, and the safe and secure return of internally displaced persons.

(e) APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES DEFINED.—In this section, the term “appropriate congressional committees” means—

(1) the Committee on Foreign Affairs and the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives; and

(2) the Committee on Foreign Relations and the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate.

SEC. 302. SUPPORT FOR DEMOCRATIC GOVERNANCE, ELECTIONS, AND CIVIL SOCIETY.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of State shall coordinate United States Government efforts to—

(1) work with the United Nations Support Mission in Libya and the transitional Government of National Unity in Libya to prepare for national elections in December 2021, as called for by the Libyan Political Dialogue, and a subsequent political transition;

(2) support efforts to resolve the current civil conflict in Libya;

(3) work to help the people of Libya and a future Libyan government develop functioning, unified Libyan economic, security, and governing institutions;

(4) work to ensure free, fair, inclusive, and credible elections in December 2021 organized by an independent and effective High National Elections Commission in Libya, including through supporting electoral security and international election observation and by providing training and technical assistance to institutions with election-related responsibilities, as appropriate;

(5) work with the people of Libya, non-governmental organizations, and Libyan institutions to strengthen democratic governance, reinforce civilian institutions and support decentralization in order to address community grievances, promote social cohesion, mitigate drivers of violent extremism,

and help communities recover from Islamic State occupation;

(6) defend against gross violations of internationally recognized human rights in Libya, including by supporting efforts to document such violations;

(7) to combat corruption and improve the transparency and accountability of Libyan government institutions; and

(8) to support the efforts of independent media outlets to broadcast, distribute, and share information with the Libyan people.

(b) RISK MITIGATION AND ASSISTANCE MONITORING.—The Secretary of State and Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development shall ensure that appropriate steps are taken to mitigate risk of diversion of assistance for Libya and ensure reliable third-party monitoring is utilized for projects in Libya that United States Government personnel are unable to access and monitor.

(c) REPORT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State, in coordination with the Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development, shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report on the activities carried out under subsection (a).

(2) APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES DEFINED.—In this subsection, the term “appropriate congressional committees” means—

(A) the Committee on Foreign Affairs and the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives; and

(B) the Committee on Foreign Relations and the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate.

(d) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—There are authorized to be appropriated \$30,000,000 for fiscal year 2022 to carry out subsection (a).

(2) NOTIFICATION REQUIREMENTS.—Any expenditure of amounts made available to carry out subsection (a) shall be subject to the notification requirements applicable to—

(A) expenditures from the Economic Support Fund under section 531(c) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2346(c)); and

(B) expenditures from the Development Assistance Fund under section 653(a) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2413(a)).

SEC. 303. ENGAGING INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS TO ADVANCE LIBYAN ECONOMIC RECOVERY AND IMPROVE PUBLIC SECTOR FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of the Treasury shall instruct the United States Executive Director at each international financial institution to use the voice, vote, and influence of the United States to support, in a way that is consistent with broader United States national interests, a Libyan-led process to develop a framework for the economic recovery of Libya and improved public sector financial management, complementary to United Nations-led peace efforts and in support of the future establishment of a sovereign state with democratic institutions and the rule of law in Libya.

(b) ADDITIONAL ELEMENTS.—To the extent consistent with broader United States national interests, the framework described in subsection (a) shall include the following policy proposals:

(1) To restore, respect, and safeguard the integrity, unity, and lawful governance of Libya’s key economic ministries and institutions, in particular the Central Bank of Libya, the Libya Investment Authority, the National Oil Corporation, and the Audit Bureau (AB).

(2) To improve the accountability and effectiveness of Libyan authorities, including

sovereign economic institutions, in providing services and opportunity to the Libyan people.

(3) To assist in improving public financial management and reconciling the public accounts of national financial institutions and letters of credit issued by private Libyan financial institutions as needed pursuant to a political process.

(4) To restore the production, efficient management, and development of Libya's oil and gas industries so such industries are resilient against malign foreign influence and can generate prosperity on behalf of the Libyan people.

(5) To promote the development of private sector enterprise.

(6) To improve the transparency and accountability of public sector employment and wage distribution.

(7) To strengthen supervision of and reform of Libyan financial institutions.

(8) To eliminate exploitation of price controls and market distorting subsidies in the Libyan economy.

(9) To support opportunities for United States businesses.

(c) CONSULTATION.—In supporting the framework described in subsection (a), the Secretary of the Treasury shall instruct the United States Executive Director at each international financial institution to encourage the institution to consult with relevant stakeholders in the financial, governance, and energy sectors.

(d) DEFINITION OF INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL INSTITUTION.—In this section, the term "international financial institution" means the International Monetary Fund, International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, European Bank for Reconstruction and Development, International Development Association, International Finance Corporation, Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency, African Development Bank, African Development Fund, Asian Development Bank, Inter-American Development Bank, Bank for Economic Cooperation and Development in the Middle East and North Africa, and Inter-American Investment Corporation.

(e) TERMINATION.—The requirements of this section shall cease to be effective on December 31, 2026.

SEC. 304. RECOVERING ASSETS STOLEN FROM THE LIBYAN PEOPLE.

(a) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that the Secretary of State, the Secretary of the Treasury, and the Attorney General should, to the extent practicable, advance a coordinated international effort—

(1) to carry out special financial investigations to identify and track assets taken from the people and institutions of Libya through theft, corruption, money laundering, or other illicit means; and

(2) to work with foreign governments—

(A) to share financial investigations intelligence, as appropriate;

(B) to oversee the assets identified pursuant to paragraph (1); and

(C) to provide technical assistance to help governments establish the necessary legal framework to carry out asset forfeitures.

(b) ADDITIONAL ELEMENTS.—The coordinated international effort described in subsection (a) should include input from—

(1) the Office of Terrorist Financing and Financial Crimes of the Department of the Treasury;

(2) the Financial Crimes Enforcement Network of the Department of the Treasury; and

(3) the Money Laundering and Asset Recovery Section of the Department of Justice.

SEC. 305. AUTHORITY TO EXPAND EDUCATIONAL AND CULTURAL EXCHANGE PROGRAMS WITH LIBYA.

(a) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that the United States should ex-

pand educational and cultural exchange programs with Libya to promote mutual understanding and people-to-people linkages between the United States and Libya.

(b) AUTHORITY.—The President is authorized to expand educational and cultural exchange programs with Libya, including programs carried out under the following:

(1) The J. William Fulbright Educational Exchange Program referred to in paragraph (1) of section 112(a) of the Mutual Educational and Cultural Exchange Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2460(a)).

(2) The International Visitors Program referred to in paragraph (3) of such section.

(3) The U.S.-Middle East Partnership Initiative (MEPI) Student Leaders Program.

(4) The Youth Exchange and Study Program.

(5) Other related programs administered by the Department of State.

TITLE IV—DETERMINATION OF BUDGETARY EFFECTS

SEC. 401. DETERMINATION OF BUDGETARY EFFECTS.

The budgetary effects of this Act, for the purpose of complying with the Statutory Pay-As-You-Go Act of 2010, shall be determined by reference to the latest statement titled "Budgetary Effects of PAYGO Legislation" for this Act, submitted for printing in the Congressional Record by the Chairman of the House Budget Committee, provided that such statement has been submitted prior to the vote on passage.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from Pennsylvania (Ms. WILD) and the gentlewoman from California (Mrs. KIM) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Pennsylvania.

GENERAL LEAVE

Ms. WILD. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on H.R. 1228, as amended.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from Pennsylvania?

There was no objection.

Ms. WILD. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of the Libya Stabilization Act, H.R. 1228, sponsored by Congressman TED DEUTCH and Congressman JOE WILSON, chairman and ranking member respectively, of the Middle East, North Africa and Global Counterterrorism Subcommittee of the House Foreign Affairs Committee.

This important legislation responds to years of instability and violence created by the conflict in Libya, which has laid the groundwork for the proliferation and growth of violent extremist groups. As various powers converge on Libya to expand their influence in the country and across North Africa, the lives of the Libyan people are at stake. Far, far too many have seen their fundamental rights and dignity trampled as a result of the chaos unleashed on the country over the past decade.

The neocolonialist mindset that treats countries as pawns on a geopolitical chess board must end. No

country has the right to unleash violence and chaos on another or to seize resources that belong to the Libyan people. This bill is not yet another attempt to infringe on the sovereignty of the Libyan people; rather, it is an effort to protect that sovereignty.

Today, though a nascent ceasefire facilitated by the U.N. has held and Libya continues on its path to building democratic institutions and constitutional reforms, violence and impunity for past and current human rights violations continue. Dangerous militia groups remain prevalent throughout the country.

The bill addresses such threats by sanctioning outside actors who fuel the growth of the conflict or are perpetrators of human rights abuses.

The bill also directs additional U.S. support to humanitarian relief and assistance efforts to help strengthen democratic governance, build a better, peaceful future for Libya, and ensure the security of the U.S. and our allies.

Such assistance and important measures are even more important as Libya faces a critical moment for its transitional path with presidential and parliamentary elections approaching this December.

Libya cannot be allowed to continue to spiral into lawlessness. A vacuum of leadership in Libya gives way to further extremism, which poses threats to the United States and our allies and partners.

I thank Mr. DEUTCH and Mr. WILSON for their work on this measure, and I urge my colleagues to support it.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS,

Washington, DC, September 27, 2021.

Hon. MAXINE WATERS,
Committee on Financial Services,
House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR CHAIRWOMAN WATERS: I am writing to you concerning H.R. 1228, Libya Stabilization Act. I appreciate your willingness to work cooperatively on this legislation.

I acknowledge that provisions of the bill fall within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Financial Services under House Rule X, and that your Committee will forgo action on H.R. 1228 to expedite floor consideration. I further acknowledge that the inaction of your Committee with respect to the bill does not waive any future jurisdictional claim over the matters contained in the bill that fall within your jurisdiction. I also acknowledge that your Committee will be appropriately consulted and involved as this or similar legislation moves forward, and will support the appointment of Committee on Financial Services conferees during any House-Senate conference convened on this legislation.

Lastly, I will ensure that our exchange of letters is included in the Congressional Record during floor consideration of the bill. Thank you again for your cooperation regarding the legislation. I look forward to continuing to work with you as the measure moves through the legislative process.

Sincerely,

GREGORY W. MEEKS,
Chairman.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY,
Washington, DC, September 27, 2021.

Hon. GREGORY W. MEEKS,
*Chairman, Committee on Foreign Affairs,
House of Representatives, Washington, DC.*

DEAR CHAIRMAN MEEKS: This letter is to advise you that the Committee on the Judiciary has now had an opportunity to review the provisions in H.R. 1228, the "Libya Stabilization Act," that fall within our Rule X jurisdiction. I appreciate your consulting with us on those provisions. The Judiciary Committee has no objection to your including them in the bill for consideration on the House floor, and to expedite that consideration is willing to forgo action on H.R. 1228, with the understanding that we do not thereby waive any future jurisdictional claim over those provisions or their subject matters.

In the event a House-Senate conference on this or similar legislation is convened, the Judiciary Committee reserves the right to request an appropriate number of conferees to address any concerns with these or similar provisions that may arise in conference.

Please place this letter into the Congressional Record during consideration of the measure on the House floor. Thank you for the cooperative spirit in which you have worked regarding this matter and others between our committees.

Sincerely,

JERROLD NADLER,
Chairman.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS,
Washington, DC, September 27, 2021.

Hon. JERROLD NADLER,
*Chairman, Committee on the Judiciary,
House of Representatives, Washington, DC.*

DEAR CHAIRMAN NADLER: I am writing to you concerning H.R. 1228, Libya Stabilization Act. I appreciate your willingness to work cooperatively on this legislation.

I acknowledge that provisions of the bill fall within the jurisdiction of the Committee on the Judiciary under House Rule X, and that your Committee will forgo action on H.R. 1228 to expedite floor consideration. I further acknowledge that the inaction of your Committee with respect to the bill does not waive any future jurisdictional claim over the matters contained in the bill that fall within your jurisdiction. I also acknowledge that your Committee will be appropriately consulted and involved as this or similar legislation moves forward, and will support the appointment of Committee on the Judiciary conferees during any House-Senate conference convened on this legislation.

Lastly, I will ensure that our exchange of letters is included in the Congressional Record during floor consideration of the bill. Thank you again for your cooperation regarding the legislation. I look forward to continuing to work with you as the measure moves through the legislative process.

Sincerely,

GREGORY W. MEEKS,
Chairman.

Mrs. KIM of California. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of the Libya Stabilization Act.

After years of civil war and violence, there are finally glimmers of optimism in Libya. Elections are scheduled for December. We hope these elections will help Libya continue on the path to democracy.

Unfortunately, as we have seen many times in this conflict, there is still the

possibility that spoilers could upend this peace process.

We need to incentivize all parties to embrace a productive political track to establish stable governance in Libya and end the violence. That is the purpose of the legislation before us today.

Under this bill, if individuals are threatening the peace, security, and stability of Libya, they will be subject to sanctions.

Throughout this conflict, violent militias and foreign actors have threatened Libya and its citizens.

Russia is using the chaos in Libya to its advantage. As AFRICOM publicized last year, Russia deployed high-performance fighter aircraft to Libya.

Through this bill, we are turning up the pressure to ensure that Russia and other unhelpful foreign actors withdraw from Libya and to incentivize Libyan actors to support the emerging political process and a peaceful future for the people of Libya.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. WILD. Madam Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Florida (Mr. DEUTCH), the author of this bill and chairman of the Middle East, North Africa and Global Counterterrorism Subcommittee.

Mr. DEUTCH. Madam Speaker, I am proud to stand here today in support of this legislation, H.R. 1228, the Libya Stabilization Act.

This bipartisan bill, which I introduced with my friend, ranking member of the Middle East, North Africa and Global Counterterrorism Subcommittee, JOE WILSON, clarifies and strengthens American policy in support of a peaceful diplomatic resolution to the Libyan conflict.

The United States cannot afford to ignore this conflict. For years, fighting in Libya has undermined the stability of North Africa, exacerbated a humanitarian crisis, put the human rights of civilians—Libyans as well as migrants in Libya—in jeopardy, and it has impeded a return to U.N.-sponsored peace talks. Foreign interference has only escalated the conflict.

The Libya Stabilization Act will deter foreign interference in Libya by placing sanctions on those who deploy mercenaries, support militias, violate the U.N. arms embargo, and commit human rights violations in Libya.

It authorizes U.S. support for efforts to strengthen good governance, promote anticorruption efforts, support free and fair elections, and foster economic recovery.

The Libyan people deserve a future free from foreign meddling, from conflict and corruption, and from economic turmoil. They deserve to choose their leaders in free and fair elections.

That is why the United States must establish a clear and principled policy towards Libya. That is why I was proud to introduce this legislation in the 116th Congress and again in this Congress, to clarify U.S. policy towards Libya and empower the United States

with sanctions authority to revitalize diplomacy, secure our national interests, stabilize Libya, and provide peace and opportunity for the Libyan people.

I have been heartened to see the Biden administration take a more active role in U.S. diplomacy over Libya, which is a primary goal of this legislation.

Madam Speaker, the Libya Stabilization Act is a critical demonstration of Congress' interest in ending foreign intervention and consolidating Libya's political gains, both before and after the December elections. It is a demonstration that the United States is ready to play an active, engaged role in achieving long-term peace and stability in Libya.

That is why this bill is so important, and that is why I am proud to stand here in support of H.R. 1228. I urge all of my colleagues to join me in voting for this legislation.

□ 1400

Ms. WILD. Madam Speaker, I have no further speakers. I continue to reserve the balance of my time.

Mrs. KIM of California. Madam Speaker, in closing, I want to thank the gentleman from Florida (Mr. DEUTCH) and the gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. WILSON) for their leadership on this bill, and I urge all Members to support this legislation.

Madam Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. WILD. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume for the purpose of closing.

It is vital that Libya's path toward rebuilding democratic institutions, after years of conflict, is not upended by those who seek to fuel violence and instability.

H.R. 1228 sanctions outside actors responsible for human rights abuses and creating conflict as well as directing additional United States' assistance efforts to strengthen Libya's democratic governance.

I thank the gentleman from Florida (Mr. DEUTCH) and the gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. WILSON) for this legislation, and I urge my colleagues to support this bill.

Madam Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from Pennsylvania (Ms. WILD) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 1228, as amended.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds being in the affirmative, the yeas have it.

Mr. DAVIDSON. Madam Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to section 3(s) of House Resolution 8, the yeas and nays are ordered.

Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, further proceedings on this motion are postponed.

CAMBODIA DEMOCRACY ACT OF 2021

Ms. WILD. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 4686) to promote free and fair elections, political freedoms, and human rights in Cambodia, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.
The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 4686

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the “Cambodia Democracy Act of 2021”.

SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

Congress finds the following:

(1) Prime Minister Hun Sen has been in power in Cambodia since 1985 and is the longest-serving leader in Southeast Asia. Despite decades of international attention and assistance to promote a pluralistic, multi-party democratic system in Cambodia, the Government of Cambodia continues to be undemocratically dominated by the ruling Cambodia People’s Party (CPP), which controls every agency and security apparatus of the state.

(2) The Government of Cambodia has taken several measures, particularly since 2017 and during the COVID-19 pandemic, to restrict Cambodia’s space for civil society and media environment, especially through politicized tax investigations against independent media outlets.

(3) On September 3, 2017, Kem Sokha, the President of the Cambodia National Rescue Party (CNRP), was arrested on politically motivated charges and faces up to 30 years in prison. On November 16, 2017, Cambodia’s Supreme Court dissolved the CNRP, eliminating the primary opposition party. While Kem Sokha is no longer in prison, his movements are restricted, he is prohibited from engaging in political activity, and his charges remain pending. The CNRP’s previous leader, Sam Rainsy, remains in unofficial exile, and has been prevented from returning to the country.

(4) Since the CNRP’s dissolution, the Government of Cambodia has arrested, imprisoned, or brought politically motivated charges against CNRP leaders and activists. Starting in November 2020, the Government of Cambodia has held a series of mass trials for over 100 individuals affiliated with the CNRP.

(5) Since 1991, the elections that have taken place in Cambodia were conducted in circumstances that were not free, fair, and credible or were marked by fraud, intimidation, violence, and the government’s misuse of legal mechanisms to weaken opposition candidates and parties.

(6) The United States is committed to promoting democracy, human rights, and the rule of law in Cambodia. The United States continues to urge the Government of Cambodia to immediately drop charges against Kem Sokha, reinstate the political status of the CNRP and restore its elected seats in the National Assembly, and support electoral reform efforts in Cambodia with free, fair, and credible elections monitored by international observers.

SEC. 3. SANCTIONS RELATING TO UNDERMINING DEMOCRACY IN CAMBODIA.

(a) DESIGNATION OF PERSONS RESPONSIBLE FOR UNDERMINING DEMOCRACY IN CAMBODIA.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the President shall designate and transmit to the appropriate congressional committees a list of—

(A) each senior official of the government, military, or security forces of Cambodia who the President determines has directly and substantially undermined democracy in Cambodia;

(B) each senior official of the government, military, or security forces of Cambodia who the President determines has committed or directed serious human rights violations associated with undermining democracy in Cambodia; and

(C) entities owned or controlled by senior officials of the government, military, or security forces of Cambodia described in subparagraphs (A) and (B).

(2) IMPOSITION OF SANCTIONS.—The President shall impose the sanctions described in subsection (b) on each foreign person designated pursuant to paragraph (1).

(3) UPDATES.—The President shall transmit to the appropriate congressional committees updated lists under paragraph (1) as new information becomes available.

(b) SANCTIONS DESCRIBED.—The sanctions described in this subsection are the following:

(1) ASSET BLOCKING.—The President shall exercise all of the powers granted to the President under the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.) to the extent necessary to block and prohibit all transactions in property and interests in property of a foreign person designated under subsection (a) if such property and interests in property are in the United States, come within the United States, or are or come within the possession or control of a United States person.

(2) INADMISSIBILITY FOR VISAS, ADMISSION, OR PAROLE.—

(A) VISAS, ADMISSION, OR PAROLE.—A foreign person designated under subsection (a) is—

(i) inadmissible to the United States;

(ii) ineligible to receive a visa or other documentation to enter the United States; and

(iii) otherwise ineligible to be admitted or paroled into the United States or to receive any other benefit under the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1101 et seq.).

(B) CURRENT VISAS REVOKED.—A foreign person designated under subsection (a) is subject to the following:

(i) IN GENERAL.—The foreign person is subject to revocation of any visa or other entry documentation regardless of when the visa or other entry documentation is or was issued.

(ii) IMMEDIATE EFFECT.—A revocation under clause (i) shall—

(I) take effect immediately; and

(II) automatically cancel any other valid visa or entry documentation that is in the foreign person’s possession.

(C) EXCEPTION TO COMPLY WITH INTERNATIONAL OBLIGATIONS.—Sanctions under this paragraph shall not apply with respect to a foreign person if admitting or paroling the person into the United States is necessary to permit the United States to comply with the Agreement regarding the Headquarters of the United Nations, signed at Lake Success June 26, 1947, and entered into force November 21, 1947, between the United Nations and the United States, or other applicable international obligations.

(3) PENALTIES.—The penalties provided for in subsections (b) and (c) of section 206 of the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1705) shall apply to a foreign person that violates, attempts to violate, conspires to violate, or causes a violation of paragraph (1) to the same extent that such penalties apply to a person that commits an unlawful act described in subsection (a) of such section 206.

(c) IMPLEMENTATION.—The President may exercise all authorities provided under sec-

tions 203 and 205 of the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1702 and 1704) to carry out this section.

(d) WAIVER.—The President may waive the application of sanctions described in subsection (b) with respect to a person designated under subsection (a) if the President determines and certifies to the appropriate congressional committees that such waiver is in the national interest of the United States.

(e) EXCEPTION RELATING TO IMPORTATION OF GOODS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The authorities and requirements to impose sanctions authorized under this Act shall not include the authority or requirement to impose sanctions on the importation of goods.

(2) GOOD DEFINED.—In this subsection, the term “good” means any article, natural or man-made substance, material, supply or manufactured product, including inspection and test equipment, and excluding technical data.

SEC. 4. SUSPENSION OF SANCTIONS.

(a) SUSPENSION.—The sanctions described in section 3 may be suspended for up to 1-year upon certification by the President to the appropriate congressional committees that Cambodia is making meaningful progress toward the following:

(1) Ending government efforts to undermine democracy.

(2) Ending human rights violations associated with undermining democracy.

(3) Conducting free and fair elections which allow for the active participation of credible opposition candidates.

(b) RENEWAL OF SUSPENSION.—The suspension described in subsection (a) may be renewed for additional, consecutive-day periods if the President certifies to the appropriate congressional committees that Cambodia is continuing to make meaningful progress towards satisfying the conditions described in such subsection during the previous year.

SEC. 5. DETERMINATION OF BUDGETARY EFFECTS.

The budgetary effects of this Act, for the purpose of complying with the Statutory Pay-As-You-Go Act of 2010, shall be determined by reference to the latest statement titled “Budgetary Effects of PAYGO Legislation” for this Act, submitted for printing in the Congressional Record by the Chairman of the House Budget Committee, provided that such statement has been submitted prior to the vote on passage.

SEC. 6. SUNSET.

This Act shall terminate on the date that is 5 years after the date of the enactment of this Act.

SEC. 7. DEFINITIONS.

In this Act:

(1) APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES.—The term “appropriate congressional committees” means the Committee on Foreign Affairs and the Committee on Financial Services of the House of Representatives, and the Committee on Foreign Relations and the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs of the Senate.

(2) PERSON.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The term “person” means—

(i) a natural person; or

(ii) a corporation, business association, partnership, society, trust, financial institution, insurer, underwriter, guarantor, and any other business organization, any other nongovernmental entity, organization, or group, and any governmental entity operating as a business enterprise or any successor to any entity described in this clause.

(B) APPLICATION TO GOVERNMENTAL ENTITIES.—The term “person” does not include a

government or governmental entity that is not operating as a business enterprise.

(3) UNITED STATES PERSON.—The term “United States person” means—

(A) a United States citizen or an alien lawfully admitted for permanent residence to the United States; or

(B) an entity organized under the laws of the United States or of any jurisdiction of the United States, including a foreign branch of such an entity.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from Pennsylvania (Ms. WILD) and the gentlewoman from California (Mrs. KIM) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Pennsylvania.

GENERAL LEAVE

Ms. WILD. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on H.R. 4686, as amended.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from Pennsylvania?

There was no objection.

Ms. WILD. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 4686, Cambodia Democracy Act of 2021, introduced by Representative STEVE CHABOT, ranking member of the Foreign Affairs Subcommittee on Asia, the Pacific, Central Asia, and Nonproliferation.

The situation in Cambodia has been alarming for several years now. We have witnessed the widespread suppression of democracy and human rights in the country, as the Cambodian Government places severe limits on fundamental freedoms of the press, speech, and association.

In 2017 the president of the opposition party, the Cambodian National Rescue Party, CNRP, Kem Sokha, was arrested and indefinitely imprisoned on spurious and politically-motivated charges. Kem's arrest was followed by a government decision to dissolve the opposition party on fictitious claims that it was colluding with the United States Government to overthrow the Cambodian Government. The unprecedented move crippled the only viable opposition ahead of nationwide elections.

The ruling Cambodian People's Party, under the leadership of Hun Sen, continues to erode Cambodia's democracy by ordering the arrest and harassment of hundreds of CNRP leaders, civil society leaders, prodemocracy activists, and government critics.

We must demonstrate our support to the Cambodian people as they fight against the growing authoritarianism in their country and struggle for the restoration of democracy and respect for human rights.

With the passage of this legislation, the House sends a strong, bipartisan message raising the costs on Cambodian officials who continue to suppress freedoms and undermine democracy of Cambodia.

Congress must take concrete steps to hold the Cambodian Government accountable for its backsliding of democracy and human rights and steer the country back on the path towards free and fair elections.

This is an important measure. I support it, and I urge my colleagues to do the same.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS,
Washington, DC, September 27, 2021.

Hon. JERROLD NADLER,
Chairman, Committee on the Judiciary,
House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR CHAIRMAN NADLER: I am writing to you concerning H.R. 4686, the Cambodia Democracy Act. I appreciate your willingness to work cooperatively on this legislation.

I acknowledge that provisions of the bill fall within the jurisdiction of the Committee on the Judiciary under House Rule X, and that your Committee will forgo action on H.R. 4686 to expedite floor consideration. I further acknowledge that the inaction of your Committee with respect to the bill does not waive any future jurisdictional claim over the matters contained in the bill that fall within your jurisdiction. I also acknowledge that your Committee will be appropriately consulted and involved as this or similar legislation moves forward, and will support the appointment of Committee on the Judiciary conferees during any House-Senate conference convened on this legislation.

Lastly, I will ensure that our exchange of letters is included in the Congressional Record during floor consideration of the bill. Thank you again for your cooperation regarding the legislation. I look forward to continuing to work with you as the measure moves through the legislative process.

Sincerely,

GREGORY W. MEEKS,
Chairman.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS,
Washington, DC, September 27, 2021.

Hon. JOHN YARMUTH,
Chairman, Committee on the Budget,
House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR CHAIRMAN YARMUTH: I am writing to you concerning H.R. 4686, the Cambodia Democracy Act. I appreciate your willingness to work cooperatively on this legislation.

I acknowledge that provisions of the bill fall within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Budget under House Rule X, and that your Committee will forgo action on H.R. 4686 to expedite floor consideration. I further acknowledge that the inaction of your Committee with respect to the bill does not waive any future jurisdictional claim over the matters contained in the bill that fall within your jurisdiction. I also acknowledge that your Committee will be appropriately consulted and involved as this or similar legislation moves forward, and will support the appointment of Committee on the Budget conferees during any House-Senate conference convened on this legislation.

Lastly, I will ensure that our exchange of letters is included in the Congressional Record during floor consideration of the bill. Thank you again for your cooperation regarding the legislation. I look forward to continuing to work with you as the measure moves through the legislative process.

Sincerely,

GREGORY W. MEEKS,
Chairman.

Mrs. KIM of California. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I

may consume, and I rise today in strong support of the Cambodia Democracy Act, which was introduced by the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. CHABOT).

As a cosponsor and as an advocate for the Cambodian community in southern California, I am especially proud to speak on this measure today.

The people of Cambodia have been living under the iron-fisted rule of Hun Sen for decades. Under his reign, he has denied Cambodians almost all of their political rights and prevented free and fair elections from taking place. In recent years, Hun Sen has resorted to violence and attacked peaceful protesters. He has undermined Cambodia's democracy by dismantling the country's only viable opposition party.

The work of NGOs has also been limited, and critical media outlets have been shut down. Like many other dictators, he fears the day when he will no longer be in power.

As the beacon of hope and freedom to the rest of the world, a key pillar of our foreign policy must be to support the expansion of democracy in other countries.

The Cambodia Democracy Act will help push back on Hun Sen's regime by applying asset blocking and visa sanctions on any government officials or security forces who have undermined the democratic process or committed human rights abuses.

The strong bipartisan bill has passed the House in successive Congresses and is a touchstone of congressional support for the people of Cambodia and their desire to democratic governance.

Members of both parties have long supported this important piece of legislation, and I urge my colleagues to continue that support.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. WILD. Madam Speaker, I continue to reserve the balance of my time.

Mrs. KIM of California. Madam Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. CHABOT), who is the ranking member of the Foreign Affairs Subcommittee on Asia, the Pacific, Central Asia, and Nonproliferation, and the author of this bill.

Mr. CHABOT. Madam Speaker, I want to thank the gentlewoman from California for her unyielding commitment to freedom and democracy across the globe. She has been a tremendous addition to this House of Representatives.

I rise today in support of H.R. 4686, the Cambodia Democracy Act. This is bipartisan legislation that I introduced, along with my Democratic colleague, ALAN LOWENTHAL. He and I are co-chairs of the Cambodia Caucus, and we were pleased to champion this legislation. I want to note that our colleague, Ted Yoho, from Florida originally introduced this a few years back, but of course he has since retired from this great institution.

This legislation is a response to Prime Minister Hun Sen's ongoing

crackdown on his political opponents, which began in the runup to the Cambodian elections back in 2018. He arrested Kem Sokha, the leader of the Cambodia National Rescue Party, on bogus charges, and then proceeded to ban the whole party, and then persecute other leaders of that party. Hun Sen also shut down NGOs and independent media, including the National Democratic Institute and Radio Free Asia.

Unfortunately, four years later this crackdown hasn't let up. Hun Sen has kept the bogus charges hanging over Kem Sokha's head and prohibited him from participating in any political activity. He has also continued to target opposition politicians as well as civil society activists and journalists. In fact, starting last November, mass trials were held against opposition party members.

As a result, next year's commune elections will not have viable opposition party representation, which means that once again Cambodia's elections will be neither free nor fair.

Sadly, this latest crackdown is nothing new. Hun Sen has ruled Cambodia since 1985, 36 years, making him the longest-serving head of state in Southeast Asia.

To date, Hun Sen hasn't really faced any stiff consequences for this behavior from the United States, and that is embarrassing. That is why the Cambodia Democracy Act imposes sanctions on those who participated in Hun Sen's illegal, arbitrary attempt to smother democracy.

By targeting those directly responsible and holding them accountable, it is our hope that we can get Hun Sen and his cronies to realize that the only path forward for that country is to allow free and fair elections. We must not forget that the principal victims of Hun Sen's repression are the Cambodian people themselves.

Next month we celebrate the 30th anniversary of the Paris Peace Accords, which clearly promises them democracy. So I would urge all my colleagues to help make good on the pledge made in the Paris Accords a long time ago by joining me to support this legislation and help put Cambodia back on the path to democracy.

I once again want to thank the gentlewoman from California (Mrs. KIM) for her leadership in this effort.

Ms. WILD. Madam Speaker, I have no speakers, and I continue to reserve the balance of my time.

Mrs. KIM of California. Madam Speaker, in closing, I would like to thank Congressman CHABOT for introducing this bill and for all of his work on behalf of the Cambodian people.

I would also like to thank Congressman BERA for supporting this bill as the lead Democrat sponsor.

Helping restore Cambodia's democracy is in line with the American values that we all share. It is also a good national security strategy, as holding Hun Sen's regime accountable will

pressure him to stop serving as a willing puppet of the Chinese Communist Party.

Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this bill, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. WILD. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume for the purpose of closing.

For many years now, Cambodians have struggled under an increasingly authoritarian and undemocratic regime. H.R. 4686, introduced by my colleague Representative STEVE CHABOT, would direct the President to impose sanctions on Cambodian officials who are responsible for acts that undermine democracy in Cambodia.

This bill sends a strong and unequivocal message that the United States stands firmly with the Cambodian people in their struggle for democracy and human rights. I urge my colleagues to support this legislation.

Madam Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from Pennsylvania (Ms. WILD) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 4686, as amended.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds being in the affirmative, the ayes have it.

Mr. DAVIDSON. Madam Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to section 3(s) of House Resolution 8, the yeas and nays are ordered.

Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, further proceedings on this motion are postponed.

ELIMINATING A QUANTIFIABLY UNJUST APPLICATION OF THE LAW ACT OF 2021

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the unfinished business is the vote on the motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 1693) to eliminate the disparity in sentencing for cocaine offenses, and for other purposes, as amended, on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from New York (Mr. NADLER) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, as amended.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 361, nays 66, not voting 4, as follows:

[Roll No. 297]

YEAS—361

Adams	Barragan	Bishop (NC)	Gonzalez, Tony	McNerney
Aguilar	Bass	Blumenauer	Gonzalez (OH)	Meeks
Alfred	Beatty	Blunt Rochester		Meijer
Amodei	Bentz	Bonamici		Meng
Armstrong	Bera	Bost		Meuser
Auchincloss	Bergman	Bourdeaux		Mfume
Axne	Beyer	Bowman		Miller (WV)
Bacon	Bice (OK)	Boyle, Brendan		Miller-Meeks
Balderson	Bilirakis	F.		Mooney
Barr	Bishop (GA)	Brady		Moore (AL)
				Moore (UT)
				Moore (WI)
				Morelle
				Moulton
				Mrvan
				Murphy (FL)
				Murphy (NC)
				Nadler
				Napolitano
				Neal
				Neguse
				Nehls
				Newhouse
				Newman
				Norcross
				Norman
				O'Halleran
				Ocasio-Cortez
				Omar
				Owens
				Pallone
				Panetta
				Pappas
				Pascarell
				Payne
				Perlmutter
				Peters
				Phillips
				Pingree
				Pocan
				Porter
				Pressley
				Price (NC)
				Quigley
				Raskin
				Reed
				Reschenthaler
				Rice (NY)
				Rice (SC)
				Rodgers (WA)
				Rogers (AL)
				Rogers (KY)
				Rose
				Ross
				Roybal-Allard
				Ruiz
				Ruppersberger
				Rush
				Ryan
				Salazar
				Sanchez
				Sarbanes
				Scanlon
				Schakowsky
				Schiff
				Schneider
				Schrader
				Schrier
				Schweikert
				Scott (VA)
				Scott, David
				Sewell
				Sherman
				Sherrill
				Simpson
				Sires
				Loudermilk
				Lowenthal
				Lucas
				Luria
				Lynch
				Mace
				Malinowski
				Malliotakis
				Maloney
				Carolyn B.
				Maloney, Sean
				Mann
				Manning
				Massie
				Matsui
				McBath
				McCarthy
				McCaul
				McClintock
				McCollum
				McEachin
				McGovern
				McHenry
				McKinley
				Thompson (CA)
				Thompson (MS)

Thompson (PA) Valadao Welch
 Tiffany Van Duyne Wenstrup
 Timmons Vargas Westerman
 Titus Veasey Wexton
 Tlaib Vela Wild
 Tonko Velázquez Williams (GA)
 Torres (CA) Wagner Williams (TX)
 Torres (NY) Walberg Wilson (FL)
 Trahan Waltz Wilson (SC)
 Trone Wasserman Wittman
 Turner Schultz Womack
 Underwood Waters Yarmuth
 Upton Watson Coleman Young

NAYS—66

Aderholt Greene (GA) Palmer
 Allen Guest Pence
 Arrington Hagedorn Perry
 Babin Harris Pfluger
 Baird Hern Posey
 Banks Herrell Rosendale
 Biggs Hice (GA) Rouzer
 Boebert Higgins (LA) Roy
 Buchanan Jackson Rutherford
 Buck Joyce (PA) Scalise
 Cammack Kelly (MS) Scott, Austin
 Carter (GA) LaHood Sessions
 Carter (TX) LaMalfa Smith (NE)
 Cline Long Stauber
 Cloud Luetkemeyer Steube
 Duncan Mast Tenney
 Fallon McClain Van Drew
 Fischbach Miller (IL) Walorski
 Franklin, C. Moolenaar Weber (TX)
 Scott Mullin Webster (FL)
 Garcia (CA) Nunes Zeldin
 Gosar Obernolte
 Graves (MO) Palazzo

NOT VOTING—4

Hartzler Lesko
 Kustoff Lieu

□ 1444

Messrs. NUNES, BANKS,
 BUCHANAN, CLINE, ADERHOLT,
 OBERNOLTE, Ms. TENNEY, Messrs.
 FALLON and PFLUGER changed their
 vote from “yea” to “nay.”

Mrs. RODGERS of Washington, Mr.
 RICE of South Carolina, and Mrs.
 SPARTZ changed their vote from
 “nay” to “yea.”

So (two-thirds being in the affirma-
 tive) the rules were suspended and the
 bill was passed, as amended.

The result of the vote was announced
 as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on
 the table.

MEMBERS RECORDED PURSUANT TO HOUSE
RESOLUTION 8, 117TH CONGRESS

Armstrong Hagedorn Meng (Jeffries)
 (Timmons) (Reschenthaler) Napolitano
 Babin (Jackson) Kirkpatrick (Correa)
 Butterfield (Stanton) Payne (Pallone)
 (Kildee) Latta (Walberg) Rush
 Cárdenas Lawson (FL) (Underwood)
 (Correa) (Evans) Ryan (Kildee)
 Fulcher (Johnson) McCaul (Kim) Sires (Pallone)
 (OH) (CA)) Stefanik (Waltz)
 Grijalva (Garcia) McEachin Wilson (FL)
 (IL)) (Wexton) (Hayes)

MODIFICATION OF CERTAIN DEAD-
LINES FOR COMMISSION ON COM-
BATING SYNTHETIC OPIOID
TRAFFICKING

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mrs.
 BUSTOS). Pursuant to clause 8 of rule
 XX, the unfinished business is the vote
 on the motion to suspend the rules and
 pass the bill (H.R. 4981) to amend the
 Fentanyl Sanctions Act, to modify cer-
 tain deadlines relating to the Commis-
 sion on Combating Synthetic Opioid
 Trafficking, on which the yeas and
 nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The
 question is on the motion offered by
 the gentlewoman from Pennsylvania
 (Ms. WILD) that the House suspend the
 rules and pass the bill.

The vote was taken by electronic de-
 vice, and there were—yeas 410, nays 14,
 not voting 7, as follows:

[Roll No. 298]

YEAS—410

Adams Cuellar Hinson
 Aderholt Curtis Hollingsworth
 Aguilera Davids (KS) Horsford
 Allen Davidson Houlihan
 Allred Davis, Danny K. Hoyer
 Amodei Davis, Rodney Hudson
 Armstrong Dean Huffman
 Arrington DeFazio Huizenga
 Auchincloss DeGette Issa
 Axne DeLauro Jackson
 Babin DelBene Jackson Lee
 Bacon Delgado Jacobs (CA)
 Baird Demings Jacobs (NY)
 Balderson DeSaunier Jayapal
 Banks DesJarlais Jeffries
 Barr Deutch Johnson (GA)
 Barragán Diaz-Balart Johnson (LA)
 Bass Dingell Johnson (OH)
 Beatty Doggett Johnson (SD)
 Bentz Donalds Johnson (TX)
 Bera Doyle, Michael Jones
 Bergman F. Jordan
 Beyer Duncan Joyce (OH)
 Bice (OK) Dunn Joyce (PA)
 Bilirakis Ellzey Kahele
 Bishop (GA) Emmer Kaptur
 Bishop (NC) Escobar Katko
 Blumenauer Eshoo Keating
 Blunt Rochester Espallat Keller
 Bonamici Estes Kelly (IL)
 Bost Evans Kelly (MS)
 Bourdeaux Fallon Kelly (PA)
 Bowman Feenstra Khanna
 Boyle, Brendan F. Kildee
 Brooks F. Kilmer
 Brown Fitzgerald Kim (CA)
 Brownley Fitzpatrick Kim (NJ)
 Buchanan Fleischmann Kind
 Buck Fletcher Kinzinger
 Buschon Fortenberry Kirkpatrick
 Budd Foster Krishnamoorthi
 Burchett Foyx Kuster
 Burgess Frankel, Lois LaHood
 Bush Franklin, C. LaMalfa
 Bustos Scott Lamb
 Butterfield Fulcher Lamborn
 Calvert Gallagher Langevin
 Cammack Gallego Larsen (WA)
 Carbajal Garamendi Larson (CT)
 Cárdenas Garcia (CA) Latta
 Carson Garcia (IL) LaTurner
 Carter (GA) Gibbs Lawrence
 Carter (LA) Gimenez Lawson (FL)
 Carter (TX) Golden Lee (CA)
 Cartwright Golden Lee (NV)
 Case Gomez Leger Fernandez
 Casten Gonzales, Tony Letlow
 Castor (FL) Gonzalez (OH) Levin (CA)
 Castro (TX) Gonzalez, Vicente Levin (MI)
 Cawthorn Gooden (TX) Lofgren
 Chabot Gottheimer Long
 Cheney Granger Loudermilk
 Chu Graves (LA) Lowenthal
 Cicilline Luetkemeyer Lucas
 Clark (MA) Luria
 Clarke (NY) Green (TN) Lynch
 Cleaver Green, Al (TX) Mace
 Cline Griffith Malinowski
 Cloud Grijalva Malliotakis
 Clyburn Grothman Maloney,
 Cohen Guthrie Carolyn B.
 Cole Hagedorn Maloney, Sean
 Comer Harder (CA) Mann
 Connolly Harris Manning
 Cooper Harshbarger Massie
 Correa Hartzler Matsui
 Costa Hayes McBath
 Courtney Hern McCarthy
 Craig Herrell McCaul
 Crawford Herrera Beutler
 Crenshaw Higgins (NY) McClintock
 Crist Hill McCollum
 Crow Himes McEachin

McGovern Raskin Stevens
 McHenry Reed Stewart
 McKinley Reschenthaler Strickland
 McNeerney Rice (NY) Swozi
 Meeks Rice (SC) Swallow
 Meijer Rodgers (WA) Takano
 Meng Rogers (AL) Taylor
 Meuser Rogers (KY) Tenney
 Mfume Rose Thompson (CA)
 Miller (WV) Rosendale Thompson (MS)
 Miller-Meeks Ross Thompson (PA)
 Moolenaar Rouzer Tiffany
 Mooney Roybal-Allard Timmons
 Moore (AL) Ruiz Titus
 Moore (UT) Ruppertsberger Tlaib
 Moore (WI) Rush Tonko
 Morelle Rutherford Torres (CA)
 Moulton Ryan Torres (NY)
 Mrvan Salazar Trahan
 Mullin Sánchez Trone
 Murphy (FL) Sarbanes Turner
 Murphy (NC) Scalise Underwood
 Nadler Scanlon Upton
 Napolitano Schakowsky Valadao
 Neal Schiff Van Drew
 Neguse Schneider Van Duyne
 Nehls Schrader Vargas
 Newhouse Schrier Veasey
 Newman Schweikert Vela
 Norcross Scott (VA) Velázquez
 Nunes Scott, Austin Wagner
 O'Halleran Scott, David Walberg
 Obernolte Sessions Walorski
 Ocasio-Cortez Sewell Waltz
 Owens Sherman Wasserman
 Palazzo Sherrill Schultz
 Pallone Simpson Waters
 Palmer Sires Watson Coleman
 Panetta Slotkin Weber (TX)
 Pappas Smith (MO) Webster (FL)
 Pascrell Smith (NE) Welch
 Payne Smith (NJ) Wenstrup
 Pence Smith (WA) Westerman
 Perlmutter Smucker Wexton
 Perry Soto Wild
 Peters Spanberger Williams (GA)
 Pfluger Spartz Williams (TX)
 Phillips Speier Wilson (FL)
 Pingree Stansbury Wilson (SC)
 Pocan Stanton Wittman
 Porter Stauber Womack
 Posey Steel Yarmuth
 Pressley Stefanik Young
 Price (NC) Steil Zeldin
 Quigley Steube

NAYS—14

Biggs Good (VA) Mast
 Boebert Gosar Miller (IL)
 Clyde Greene (GA) Norman
 Gaetz Hice (GA) Roy
 Gohmert Higgins (LA)

NOT VOTING—7

Brady Kustoff Omar
 Carl Lesko
 Garbarino Lieu

□ 1501

So (two-thirds being in the affirma-
 tive) the rules were suspended and the
 bill was passed.

The result of the vote was announced
 as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on
 the table.

MEMBERS RECORDED PURSUANT TO HOUSE
RESOLUTION 8, 117TH CONGRESS

Armstrong Hagedorn Meng (Jeffries)
 (Timmons) (Reschenthaler) Napolitano
 Babin (Jackson) Kirkpatrick (Correa)
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 Cárdenas Lawson (FL) (Underwood)
 (Correa) (Evans) Ryan (Kildee)
 Fulcher (Johnson) McCaul (Kim) Sires (Pallone)
 (OH) (CA)) Stefanik (Waltz)
 Grijalva (Garcia) McEachin Wilson (FL)
 (IL)) (Wexton) (Hayes)

WAR CRIMES REWARDS EXPANSION ACT

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the unfinished business is the vote on the motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 4250) to amend the State Department Basic Authorities Act of 1956 to provide for rewards for the arrest or conviction of certain foreign nationals who have committed genocide or war crimes, and for other purposes, on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from Pennsylvania (Ms. WILD) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 412, nays 9, not voting 10, as follows:

[Roll No. 299]

YEAS—412

Adams	Cline	García (IL)
Aderholt	Cloud	Gibbs
Aguilar	Clyburn	Gimenez
Allen	Clyde	Gohmert
Allred	Cohen	Golden
Amodei	Cole	Gomez
Armstrong	Comer	Gonzales, Tony
Arrington	Connolly	Gonzalez,
Auchincloss	Cooper	Vicente
Axne	Correa	Good (VA)
Babin	Costa	Gooden (TX)
Bacon	Courtney	Gosar
Baird	Craig	Gottheimer
Balderson	Crawford	Granger
Banks	Crenshaw	Graves (LA)
Barr	Crist	Graves (MO)
Barragán	Crow	Green (TN)
Bass	Cuellar	Green, Al (TX)
Beatty	Curtis	Griffith
Bentz	Davidson	Grijalva
Bera	Davis, Danny K.	Grothman
Bergman	Davis, Rodney	Guest
Beyer	Dean	Guthrie
Bice (OK)	DeFazio	Hagedorn
Bilirakis	DeGette	Harder (CA)
Bishop (GA)	DeLauro	Harris
Bishop (NC)	DelBene	Harshbarger
Blumenauer	Delgado	Hartzler
Blunt Rochester	Demings	Hayes
Boebert	DeSaulnier	Hern
Bonamici	Deutch	Herrell
Bost	Diaz-Balart	Herrera Beutler
Bourdeaux	Dingell	Hice (GA)
Bowman	Doggett	Higgins (LA)
Boyle, Brendan	Donalds	Higgins (NY)
F.	Doyle, Michael	Hill
Brooks	F.	Himes
Brown	Duncan	Hinson
Brownley	Dunn	Hollingsworth
Buchanan	Ellzey	Horsford
Buck	Emmer	Houlahan
Bucshon	Escobar	Hoyer
Budd	Eshoo	Hudson
Burchett	Espallat	Huffman
Burgess	Estes	Huizenga
Bush	Evans	Issa
Bustos	Fallon	Jackson
Butterfield	Feenstra	Jackson Lee
Calvert	Ferguson	Jacobs (CA)
Carbajal	Fischbach	Jacobs (NY)
Cárdenas	Fitzgerald	Jayapal
Carl	Fitzpatrick	Jeffries
Carson	Fleischmann	Johnson (GA)
Carter (GA)	Fletcher	Johnson (LA)
Carter (LA)	Fortenberry	Johnson (OH)
Carter (TX)	Foster	Johnson (SD)
Cartwright	Fox	Johnson (TX)
Case	Frankel, Lois	Jones
Castor (FL)	Franklin, C.	Jordan
Castro (TX)	Scott	Joyce (OH)
Chabot	Fulcher	Joyce (PA)
Cheney	Gallagher	Kahele
Chu	Gallo	Kaptur
Cicilline	Garamendi	Katko
Clark (MA)	Garbarino	Keating
Clarke (NY)	García (CA)	Keller
Cleaver		Kelly (IL)

Kelly (MS)	Murphy (FL)	Sires
Kelly (PA)	Murphy (NC)	Slotkin
Khanna	Napolitano	Smith (MO)
Kildee	Neal	Smith (NE)
Kilmer	Neguse	Smith (NJ)
Kim (CA)	Nehls	Smith (WA)
Kim (NJ)	Newhouse	Smucker
Kind	Newman	Soto
Kinzinger	Norcross	Spanberger
Kirkpatrick	Norman	Spartz
Krishnamoorthi	Nunes	Speier
Kuster	O'Halleran	Stansbury
LaHood	Oberholte	Stanton
Lamb	Ocasio-Cortez	Staubert
Lamborn	Omar	Steel
Langevin	Owens	Stefanik
Larsen (WA)	Palazzo	Steil
Larson (CT)	Pallone	Steube
Latta	Palmer	Stevens
LaTurner	Panetta	Stewart
Lawrence	Pappas	Strickland
Lawson (FL)	Pascarell	Suozzi
Lee (CA)	Payne	Swalwell
Lee (NV)	Pence	Takano
Leger Fernandez	Perlmutter	Taylor
Letlow	Perry	Tenney
Levin (CA)	Peters	Thompson (CA)
Levin (MI)	Pfluger	Thompson (MS)
Lieu	Phillips	Thompson (PA)
Long	Pingree	Tiffany
Loudermilk	Pocan	Timmons
Lowenthal	Porter	Titus
Lucas	Posey	Tlaib
Luetkemeyer	Pressley	Tonko
Luria	Price (NC)	Torres (CA)
Lynch	Quigley	Torres (NY)
Mace	Raskin	Trahan
Mallinowski	Reed	Trone
Malliotakis	Reschenthaler	Turner
Maloney,	Rice (NY)	Underwood
Carolyn B.	Rice (SC)	Upton
Maloney, Sean	Rodgers (WA)	Valadao
Mann	Rogers (AL)	Van Drew
Manning	Rogers (KY)	Van Dyne
Mast	Rose	Vargas
Matsui	Rosendale	Veasey
McBath	Ross	Vela
McCarthy	Rouzer	Velázquez
McCaul	Roybal-Allard	Wagner
McClain	Ruiz	Walberg
McCollum	Ruppersberger	Walorski
McEachin	Rush	Waltz
McGovern	Rutherford	Wasserman
McHenry	Ryan	Schultz
McKinley	Salazar	Watson Coleman
McNerney	Sánchez	Weber (TX)
Meeks	Sarbanes	Webster (FL)
Meijer	Scalise	Welch
Meng	Scanlon	Wenstrup
Meuser	Schakowsky	Westerman
Mfume	Schiff	Wild
Miller (IL)	Schneider	Williams (GA)
Miller (WV)	Schrader	Williams (TX)
Miller-Meeks	Schrier	Wilson (FL)
Moolenaar	Schweikert	Wilson (SC)
Mooney	Scott (VA)	Wittman
Moore (AL)	Scott, Austin	Womack
Moore (UT)	Scott, David	Yarmuth
Moore (WI)	Sessions	Young
Morelle	Sewell	Zeldin
Moulton	Sherman	
Mrvan	Sherrill	
Mullin	Simpson	

NAYS—9

Biggs	Gaetz	Massie
Cammack	García (TX)	Roy
Casten	Greene (GA)	Waters

NOT VOTING—10

Brady	Kustoff	McClintock
Cawthorn	LaMalfa	Nadler
DesJarlais	Lesko	
Gonzalez (OH)	Lofgren	

□ 1517

So (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

MEMBERS RECORDED PURSUANT TO HOUSE RESOLUTION 8, 117TH CONGRESS

Armstrong	(Reschenthaler)	Napolitano
(Timmons)	Kirkpatrick	(Correa)
Babin (Jackson)	(Stanton)	Payne (Pallone)
Butterfield	Latta (Walberg)	Rush
(Kildee)	Lawson (FL)	(Underwood)
Cárdenas	(Evans)	Ryan (Kildee)
(Correa)	Lieu (Beyer)	Sires (Pallone)
Fulcher (Johnson)	McCaul (Kim)	Stefanik (Waltz)
(OH)	(CA)	Wilson (FL)
Grijalva (García)	McEachin	(Hayes)
(IL)	(Wexton)	
Hagedorn	Meng (Jeffries)	

LIBYA STABILIZATION ACT

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the unfinished business is the vote on the motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 1228) to advance a diplomatic solution to the conflict in Libya and support the people of Libya, as amended, on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from Pennsylvania (Ms. WILD) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, as amended.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 386, nays 35, not voting 10, as follows:

[Roll No. 300]

YEAS—386

Adams	Castro (TX)	Fitzgerald
Aderholt	Cawthorn	Fitzpatrick
Aguilar	Chabot	Fleischmann
Allen	Chu	Fletcher
Allred	Cicilline	Fortenberry
Amodei	Clark (MA)	Foster
Armstrong	Clarke (NY)	Fox
Arrington	Cleaver	Frankel, Lois
Auchincloss	Clyburn	Franklin, C.
Axne	Cohen	Scott
Babin	Cole	Fulcher
Bacon	Connolly	Gallagher
Baird	Cooper	Gallo
Balderson	Correa	Garamendi
Banks	Costa	Garbarino
Barr	Courtney	García (CA)
Barragán	Craig	García (IL)
Bass	Crawford	García (TX)
Beatty	Crenshaw	Gibbs
Bentz	Crist	Gimenez
Bera	Crow	Golden
Bergman	Cuellar	Gomez
Beyer	Curtis	Gonzales, Tony
Bice (OK)	Davidson	Gonzalez (OH)
Bilirakis	Davis, Danny K.	Gonzalez,
Bishop (GA)	Davis, Rodney	Vicente
Bishop (NC)	Dean	Gooden (TX)
Blumenauer	DeFazio	Gottheimer
Blunt Rochester	DeGette	Granger
Bonamici	DeLauro	Graves (LA)
Bost	DelBene	Graves (MO)
Bourdeaux	Delgado	Green (TN)
Boyle, Brendan	Demings	Green, Al (TX)
F.	DeSaulnier	Grijalva
Brooks	DesJarlais	Grothman
Brown	Deutch	Guest
Brownley	Diaz-Balart	Guthrie
Buchanan	Dingell	Hagedorn
Bucshon	Doggett	Harder (CA)
Budd	Doyle, Michael	Harshbarger
Burgess	F.	Hartzler
Bustos	Duncan	Hayes
Butterfield	Dunn	Herrera Beutler
Calvert	Ellzey	Higgins (NY)
Carbajal	Emmer	Hill
Cárdenas	Escobar	Himes
Carl	Eshoo	Hinson
Carson	Espallat	Hollingsworth
Carter (GA)	Estes	Horsford
Carter (LA)	Evans	Houlahan
Carter (TX)	Fallon	Hoyer
Cartwright	Feenstra	Hudson
Case	Ferguson	Huffman
Casten	Fischbach	Huizenga
Castor (FL)		

Issa
Jackson
Jackson Lee
Jacobs (CA)
Jacobs (NY)
Jayapal
Jeffries
Johnson (GA)
Johnson (LA)
Johnson (OH)
Johnson (SD)
Johnson (TX)
Jones
Joyce (OH)
Joyce (PA)
Kahale
Kaptur
Katko
Keating
Keller
Kelly (IL)
Kelly (MS)
Kelly (PA)
Khanna
Kildee
Kilmer
Kim (CA)
Kim (NJ)
Kind
Kinzinger
Kirkpatrick
Krishnamoorthi
Kuster
LaHood
LaMalfa
Lamb
Lamborn
Langevin
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Latta
Lawrence
Lawson (FL)
Lee (CA)
Lee (NV)
Leger Fernandez
Letlow
Levin (CA)
Levin (MI)
Lieu
Long
Loudermilk
Lowenthal
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Luria
Lynch
Malinowski
Malliotakis
Maloney, Sean
Mann
Manning
Mast
Matsui
McBath
McCarthy
McCaul
McClain
McClintock
McCollum
McEachin
McGovern
McHenry
McKinley
McNerney
Meeks
Meijer

Meng
Meuser
Mfume
Miller (WV)
Miller-Meeks
Moolenaar
Mooney
Moore (AL)
Moore (UT)
Moore (WI)
Morelle
Moulton
Mrvan
Mullin
Murphy (FL)
Murphy (NC)
Napolitano
Neal
Neguse
Nehls
Newhouse
Newman
Norcross
Nunes
O'Halleran
Obornolte
Omar
Owens
Palazzo
Pallone
Palmer
Panetta
Pappas
Pascrell
Payne
Pence
Perlmutter
Peters
Pfluger
Phillips
Pingree
Pocan
Porter
Posey
Pressley
Price (NC)
Raskin
Reed
Reschenthaler
Rice (NY)
Rodgers (WA)
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rose
Ross
Rouzer
Roybal-Allard
Ruiz
Ruppersberger
Rush
Rutherford
Ryan
Salazar
Sánchez
Sarbanes
Scalise
Scanlon
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schneider
Schrader
Schrier
Schweikert
Scott (VA)
Scott, Austin
Scott, David

NAYS—35

Biggs
Bishop (NC)
Boebert
Bowman
Buck
Burchett
Bush
Cammack
Cline
Cloud
Clyde
Comer

NOT VOTING—10

Brady
Cheney
Jordan
Kustoff

Sessions
Sewell
Sherman
Sherrill
Simpson
Sires
Slotkin
Smith (MO)
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (WA)
Smucker
Soto
Spanberger
Spartz
Speier
Stansbury
Stanton
Stauber
Steel
Stefanik
Steil
Steube
Stevens
Stewart
Strickland
Suozi
Swalwell
Takano
Taylor
Tenney
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Thompson (PA)
Tiffany
Timmons
Titus
Tonko
Torres (CA)
Torres (NY)
Trahan
Trone
Turner
Underwood
Upton
Valadao
Van Drew
Van Duyn
Vargas
Veasey
Vela
Velázquez
Wagner
Walberg
Walorski
Waltz
Wasserman
Schultz
Waters
Watson Coleman
Weber (TX)
Webster (FL)
Welch
Wenstrup
Westerman
Wexton
Wild
Williams (GA)
Williams (TX)
Wilson (FL)
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Womack
Young
Zeldin

Higgins (LA)
Mace
Massie
Miller (IL)
Norman
Ocasio-Cortez
Perry
Rice (SC)
Rosendale
Roy
Tlaib

Maloney,
Carolyn B.
Nadler
Yarmuth

□ 1534

So (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill, as amended, was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

MEMBERS RECORDED PURSUANT TO HOUSE
RESOLUTION 8, 117TH CONGRESS

Armstrong (Timmons)	Hagedorn (Resch enthaler)	Meng (Jeffries) Napolitano (Correa)
Babin (Jackson)	Kirkpatrick (Stanton)	Payne (Pallone)
Butterfield (Kildee)	Latta (Walberg)	Rush (Underwood)
Cárdenas (Correa)	Lawson (FL) (Evans)	Ryan (Kildee)
Fulcher (Johnson (OH))	Lieu (Beyer)	Sires (Pallone)
Grijalva (García (IL))	McCaul (Kim (CA))	Stefanik (Waltz) (FL)
	McEachin (Wexton)	Wilson (FL) (Hayes)

CAMBODIA DEMOCRACY ACT OF
2021

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the unfinished business is the vote on the motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 4686) to promote free and fair elections, political freedoms, and human rights in Cambodia, and for other purposes, as amended, on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from Pennsylvania (Ms. WILD) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, as amended.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 403, nays 17, not voting 11, as follows:

[Roll No. 301]

YEAS—403

Adams	Burgess	Davidson
Aderholt	Bustos	Davis, Danny K.
Aguilar	Butterfield	Davis, Rodney
Allen	Calvert	Dean
Allred	Cammack	DeFazio
Amodei	Carbajal	DeGette
Armstrong	Cárdenas	DeLauro
Arrington	Carl	DelBene
Auchincloss	Carson	Delgado
Axne	Carter (GA)	Demings
Babin	Carter (LA)	DeSaulnier
Bacon	Carter (TX)	DesJarlais
Baird	Cartwright	Deutch
Balderson	Case	Diaz-Balart
Banks	Castor (FL)	Dingell
Barr	Castro (TX)	Doggett
Barragán	Cawthorn	Donalds
Bass	Chabot	Doyle, Michael
Beatty	Chu	F.
Bentz	Cicilline	Duncan
Bera	Clark (MA)	Dunn
Bergman	Clarke (NY)	Ellzey
Beyer	Cleaver	Emmer
Bilirakis	Cline	Eshoo
Bishop (GA)	Cloud	Espallat
Bishop (NC)	Clyburn	Estes
Blumenauer	Clyde	Evans
Blunt Rochester	Cohen	Fallon
Boebert	Cole	Feenstra
Bonamici	Connolly	Ferguson
Bost	Cooper	Fischbach
Bourdeaux	Correa	Fitzgerald
Bowman	Costa	Fitzpatrick
Boyle, Brendan	Courtney	Fleischmann
F.	Craig	Fletcher
Brooks	Crawford	Fortenberry
Brown	Crenshaw	Foster
Brownley	Crist	Fox
Buchanan	Crow	Frankel, Lois
Bucshon	Cuellar	Franklin, C.
Budd	Curtis	Scott
Burchett	Davids (KS)	Fulcher

Gallagher	Letlow	Ruppersberger
Gallego	Levin (CA)	Rush
Garamendi	Levin (MI)	Rutherford
Garbarino	Lieu	Ryan
Garcia (CA)	Long	Salazar
Garcia (IL)	Loudermilk	Sánchez
Gibbs	Lowenthal	Sarbanes
Jimenez	Lucas	Scalise
Golden	Luetkemeyer	Scanlon
Gomez	Luria	Schakowsky
Gonzales, Tony	Lynch	Schiff
Gonzalez (OH)	Mace	Schneider
Gonzalez,	Malinowski	Schrader
Vicente	Malliotakis	Schrier
Good (VA)	Maloney,	Schweikert
Gooden (TX)	Carolyn B.	Scott (VA)
Gosar	Maloney, Sean	Scott, Austin
Gottheimer	Mann	Scott, David
Granger	Manning	Sessions
Graves (LA)	Mast	Sewell
Graves (MO)	Matsui	Sherman
Green (TN)	McBath	Sherrill
Green, Al (TX)	McCarthy	Simpson
Griffith	McCaul	Sires
Grijalva	McClain	Slotkin
Grothman	McCollum	Smith (MO)
Guest	McEachin	Smith (NE)
Guthrie	McHenry	Smith (NJ)
Hagedorn	McKinley	Smith (WA)
Harder (CA)	McNerney	Smucker
Harshbarger	Meeks	Soto
Hartzler	Meijer	Spanberger
Hayes	Meng	Spartz
Hern	Meuser	Speier
Herrell	Mfume	Stansbury
Herrera Beutler	Miller (IL)	Stanton
Hice (GA)	Miller (WV)	Stauber
Higgins (NY)	Miller-Meeks	Steel
Hill	Moolenaar	Stefanik
Himes	Mooney	Steil
Hinson	Moore (AL)	Steube
Hollingsworth	Moore (UT)	Stevens
Horsford	Moore (WI)	Stewart
Houlahan	Morelle	Strickland
Hoyer	Moulton	Suozi
Hudson	Mrvan	Swalwell
Huffman	Mullin	Takano
Huizenga	Murphy (FL)	Taylor
Issa	Murphy (NC)	Tenney
Jackson	Napolitano	Thompson (CA)
Jackson Lee	Neal	Thompson (MS)
Jacobs (CA)	Neguse	Thompson (PA)
Jacobs (NY)	Nehls	Tiffany
Jayapal	Newhouse	Timmons
Jeffries	Newman	Titus
Johnson (GA)	Norcross	Tonko
Johnson (LA)	Norman	Torres (CA)
Johnson (OH)	Nunes	Torres (NY)
Johnson (SD)	O'Halleran	Trahan
Johnson (TX)	Obornolte	Trone
Jones	Ocasio-Cortez	Turner
Joyce (OH)	Omar	Underwood
Joyce (PA)	Owens	Upton
Kahale	Palazzo	Valadao
Kaptur	Pallone	Van Drew
Katko	Palmer	Van Duyn
Keating	Panetta	Vargas
Keller	Pappas	Veasey
Kelly (IL)	Pascrell	Vela
Kelly (MS)	Payne	Velázquez
Kelly (PA)	Pence	Wagner
Khanna	Perlmutter	Walberg
Kildee	Perry	Walorski
Kilmer	Peters	Waltz
Kim (CA)	Pfluger	Wasserman
Kim (NJ)	Phillips	Schultz
Kind	Pingree	Watson Coleman
Kinzinger	Pocan	Weber (TX)
Kirkpatrick	Porter	Webster (FL)
Krishnamoorthi	Posey	Welch
Kuster	Pressley	Wenstrup
LaHood	Quigley	Westerman
LaMalfa	Raskin	Wexton
Lamb	Reed	Wild
Lamborn	Reschenthaler	Williams (GA)
Langevin	Rice (NY)	Williams (TX)
Larsen (WA)	Rice (SC)	Wilson (FL)
Larson (CT)	Rodgers (WA)	Wilson (SC)
Latta	Rogers (AL)	Wittman
LaTurner	Rogers (KY)	
Lawrence	Rose	
Lawson (FL)	Ross	
Lee (CA)	Rouzer	
Lee (NV)	Roybal-Allard	
Leger Fernandez	Ruiz	

NAYS—17

Biggs	Bush	Comer
Buck	Casten	Escobar

Gaetz	Harris	Roy
Garcia (TX)	Higgins (LA)	Tlaib
Gohmert	Massie	Waters
Greene (GA)	Rosendale	

NOT VOTING—11

Bice (OK)	Kustoff	McGovern
Brady	Lesko	Nadler
Cheney	Lofgren	Price (NC)
Jordan	McClintock	

□ 1551

So (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill, as amended, was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mrs. LESKO. Madam Speaker, had I been present, I would have voted “yea” on rollcall No. 297, “yea” on rollcall No. 298, “yea” on rollcall No. 299, “yea” on rollcall No. 300, and “yea” on rollcall No. 301.

MEMBERS RECORDED PURSUANT TO HOUSE RESOLUTION 8, 117TH CONGRESS

Armstrong (Timmons)	(Reschenthaler)	Napolitano (Correa)
Babin (Jackson)	Kirkpatrick (Stanton)	Payne (Pallone)
Butterfield (Kildee)	Latta (Walberg)	Rush (Underwood)
Cárdenas (Correa)	(Evans)	Ryan (Kildee)
Fulcher (Johnson)	Lieu (Beyer)	Sires (Pallone)
(OH)	McCaul (Kim)	Stefanik (Waltz)
Grijalva (Garcia)	(CA))	Wilson (FL)
(IL))	McEachin (Wexton)	(Hayes)
Hagedorn	Meng (Jeffries)	

CONSIDER TEACHERS ACT OF 2021

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the unfinished business is the vote on the motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill (S. 848) to amend the Higher Education Act of 1965 in order to improve the service obligation verification process for TEACH Grant recipients, and for other purposes, on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. SCOTT) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 406, nays 16, not voting 9, as follows:

[Roll No. 302]

YEAS—406

Adams	Bice (OK)	Butterfield
Aderholt	Bilirakis	Calvert
Aguilar	Bishop (GA)	Cammack
Allen	Bishop (NC)	Carbajal
Allred	Blumenauer	Cárdenas
Amodei	Blunt Rochester	Carl
Armstrong	Bonomici	Carson
Arrington	Bost	Carter (GA)
Auchincloss	Bourdeaux	Carter (LA)
Axne	Bowman	Carter (TX)
Babin	Boyle, Brendan	Cartwright
Bacon	F.	Case
Baird	Brooks	Casten
Balderson	Brown	Castor (FL)
Banks	Brownley	Castro (TX)
Barr	Buchanan	Cawthorn
Barragán	Buck	Chabot
Bass	Bucshon	Cheney
Beatty	Budd	Chu
Bentz	Burchett	Cicilline
Bera	Burgess	Clark (MA)
Bergman	Bush	Clarke (NY)
Beyer	Bustos	Cleaver

Cline	Hinson	Moulton
Cloud	Hollingsworth	Mrvan
Clyburn	Horsford	Mullin
Cohen	Houlahan	Murphy (FL)
Cole	Hoyer	Murphy (NC)
Comer	Hudson	Napolitano
Connolly	Huffman	Neal
Cooper	Huizenga	Neguse
Correa	Issa	Nehls
Costa	Jackson	Newhouse
Courtney	Jackson Lee	Newman
Craig	Jacobs (CA)	Norcross
Crawford	Jacobs (NY)	Nunes
Crenshaw	Jayapal	O'Halleran
Crist	Jeffries	Obenrolte
Crow	Johnson (GA)	Ocasio-Cortez
Cuellar	Johnson (LA)	Omar
Curtis	Johnson (OH)	Owens
Daids (KS)	Johnson (SD)	Palazzo
Davis, Danny K.	Johnson (TX)	Pallone
Davis, Rodney	Jones	Palmer
Dean	Jordan	Panetta
DeFazio	Joyce (OH)	Pappas
DeGette	Joyce (PA)	Pascrell
DeLauro	Kahele	Payne
DelBene	Kaptur	Pence
Delgado	Katko	Perlmutter
Demings	Keating	Peters
DeSaulnier	Keller	Pfluger
DesJarlais	Kelly (IL)	Phillips
Deutch	Kelly (MS)	Pingree
Diaz-Balart	Kelly (PA)	Pocan
Dingell	Khanna	Porter
Doggett	Kildee	Posey
Donalds	Kilmer	Pressley
Doyle, Michael	Kim (CA)	Price (NC)
F.	Kim (NJ)	Quigley
Dunn	Kind	Raskin
Elizey	Kinzing	Reed
Emmer	Kirkpatrick	Reschenthaler
Escobar	Krishnamoorthi	Rice (NY)
Eshoo	Kuster	Rice (SC)
Espallat	LaHood	Rodgers (WA)
Estes	LaMalfa	Rogers (AL)
Evans	Lamb	Rogers (KY)
Fallon	Lamborn	Rose
Feenstra	Langvin	Ross
Ferguson	Larsen (WA)	Rouzer
Fischbach	Larson (CT)	Roybal-Allard
Fitzgerald	Latta	Ruiz
Fitzpatrick	LaTurner	Ruppersberger
Fleischmann	Lawrence	Rush
Fletcher	Lawson (FL)	Rutherford
Fortenberry	Lee (CA)	Ryan
Foster	Lee (NV)	Salazar
Fox	Leger Fernandez	Sánchez
Frankel, Lois	Letlow	Sarbanes
Franklin, C.	Levin (CA)	Scalise
Scott	Levin (MI)	Scanlon
Fulcher	Lieu	Schakowsky
Gallagher	Long	Schiff
Gallego	Loudermilk	Schneider
Garamendi	Lowenthal	Schrader
Garbarino	Lucas	Schrier
Garcia (CA)	Luetkemeyer	Schweikert
Garcia (IL)	Luria	Scott (VA)
Garcia (TX)	Lynch	Scott, Austin
Gibbs	Mace	Scott, David
Gimenez	Malinowski	Sessions
Golden	Malliotakis	Sewell
Gomez	Maloney,	Sherman
Gonzales, Tony	Carolyn B.	Sherrill
Gonzalez (OH)	Maloney, Sean	Simpson
Gonzalez,	Mann	Sires
Vicente	Manning	Slotkin
Gooden (TX)	Mast	Smith (MO)
Gottheimer	Matsui	Smith (NE)
Granger	McBath	Smith (NJ)
Graves (LA)	McCarthy	Smith (WA)
Graves (MO)	McCaul	Smucker
Green (TN)	McClain	Soto
Green, Al (TX)	McClintock	Spanberger
Griffith	McCollum	Spartz
Grijalva	McEachin	Speier
Grothman	McGovern	Stansbury
Guest	McKinley	Stanton
Guthrie	McNerney	Stauber
Hagedorn	Meijer	Steel
Harder (CA)	Meng	Stefanik
Harris	Meuser	Steil
Harshbarger	Mfume	Steube
Hartzler	Miller (WV)	Stevens
Hayes	Miller-Meeks	Stewart
Hern	Moolenaar	Strickland
Herrell	Mooney	Suozzi
Herrera Beutler	Moore (AL)	Swalwell
Higgins (NY)	Moore (UT)	Takano
Hill	Moore (WI)	Taylor
Himes	Morelle	Tenney

Thompson (CA)	Van Drew	Welch
Thompson (MS)	Van Duyne	Wenstrup
Thompson (PA)	Vargas	Westerman
Tiffany	Veasey	Wexton
Timmons	Vela	Wild
Titus	Velázquez	Williams (GA)
Tlaib	Wagner	Williams (TX)
Tonko	Walberg	Wilson (FL)
Torres (CA)	Walorski	Wilson (SC)
Torres (NY)	Waltz	Wittman
Trahan	Wasserman	Womack
Trone	Schultz	Yarmuth
Turner	Waters	Young
Underwood	Watson Coleman	Zeldin
Upton	Weber (TX)	
Valadao	Webster (FL)	

NAYS—16

Biggs	Good (VA)	Miller (IL)
Boebert	Gosar	Norman
Clyde	Greene (GA)	Rosendale
Duncan	Hice (GA)	Roy
Gaetz	Higgins (LA)	
Gohmert	Massie	

NOT VOTING—9

Brady	Lesko	Meeks
Davidson	Lofgren	Nadler
Kustoff	McHenry	Perry

□ 1608

So (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Stated for:

Mr. PERRY. Mr. Speaker, I was unavoidably detained. Had I been present, I would have voted “yea” on rollcall No. 302.

MEMBERS RECORDED PURSUANT TO HOUSE RESOLUTION 8, 117TH CONGRESS

Armstrong (Timmons)	(Reschenthaler)	Napolitano (Correa)
Babin (Jackson)	Kirkpatrick (Stanton)	Payne (Pallone)
Butterfield (Kildee)	Latta (Walberg)	Rush (Underwood)
Cárdenas (Correa)	(Evans)	Ryan (Kildee)
Fulcher (Johnson)	Lieu (Beyer)	Sires (Pallone)
(OH)	McCaul (Kim)	Stefanik (Waltz)
Grijalva (Garcia)	(CA))	Wilson (FL)
(IL))	McEachin (Wexton)	(Hayes)
Hagedorn	Meng (Jeffries)	

GREAT DISMAL SWAMP NATIONAL HERITAGE AREA ACT

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. CUELLAR). Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the unfinished business is the vote on the motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 1154) to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to conduct a study to assess the suitability and feasibility of designating certain land as the Great Dismal Swamp National Heritage Area, and for other purposes, on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from Michigan (Mrs. DINGELL) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 391, nays 36, not voting 4, as follows:

[Roll No. 303]

YEAS—391

Adams	Allred	Arrington
Aderholt	Amodei	Auchincloss
Aguilar	Armstrong	Axne

Babin
Bacon
Baird
Balderson
Banks
Barr
Barragán
Bass
Beatty
Bentz
Bera
Bergman
Beyer
Bice (OK)
Bilirakis
Bishop (GA)
Bishop (NC)
Blumenauer
Blunt Rochester
Bonamici
Bost
Bourdeaux
Bowman
Boyle, Brendan F.
Brady
Brooks
Brown
Brownley
Buchanan
Buck
Bucshon
Budd
Bush
Bustos
Butterfield
Calvert
Carbajal
Cárdenas
Carl
Carson
Carter (GA)
Carter (LA)
Carter (TX)
Cartwright
Case
Casten
Castor (FL)
Castro (TX)
Cawthorn
Chabot
Cheney
Chu
Cicilline
Clark (MA)
Clarke (NY)
Cleaver
Clyburn
Cohen
Cole
Comer
Connolly
Cooper
Correa
Costa
Courtney
Craig
Crawford
Crenshaw
Crist
Crow
Cuellar
Curtis
Davids (KS)
Davis, Danny K.
Davis, Rodney
Dean
DeFazio
DeGette
DeLauro
DeBene
Delgado
Demings
DeSaulnier
DesJarlais
Deutch
Diaz-Balart
Dingell
Doggett
Doyle, Michael F.
Duncan
Dunn
Ellzey
Emmer
Escobar
Eshoo
Espaillat
Estes

Evans
Feenstra
Ferguson
Fischbach
Fitzgerald
Fitzpatrick
Fleischmann
Fletcher
Fortenberry
Foster
Foxy
Frankel, Lois
Franklin, C.
Scott
Gaetz
Gallagher
Gallego
Garamendi
Garbarino
Garcia (CA)
Garcia (IL)
Garcia (TX)
Gibbs
Gimenez
Golden
Gomez
Gonzales, Tony
Gonzalez (OH)
Gonzalez
Gonzalez, Vicente
Gooden (TX)
Gottheimer
Granger
Graves (LA)
Graves (MO)
Green (TN)
Green, Al (TX)
Griffith
Grijalva
Grothman
Guest
Guthrie
Hagedorn
Harder (CA)
Hartzler
Hayes
Hern
Herrell
Herrera Beutler
Higgins (NY)
Hill
Himes
Hinson
Hollingsworth
Horsford
Hoyer
Hudson
Huffman
Huizenga
Issa
Jackson
Jackson Lee
Jacobs (CA)
Jacobs (NY)
Jayapal
Jeffries
Johnson (GA)
Johnson (LA)
Johnson (OH)
Johnson (SD)
Johnson (TX)
Jones
Joyce (OH)
Joyce (PA)
Kahale
Kaptur
Katko
Keating
Keller
Kelly (IL)
Kelly (MS)
Kelly (PA)
Khanna
Kildee
Kilmer
Kim (CA)
Kim (NJ)
Kind
Kinzinger
Kirkpatrick
Krishnamoorthi
Kuster
LaHood
Lamb
Lamborn
Langevin
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Latta

LaTurner
Lawrence
Lawson (FL)
Lee (CA)
Lee (NV)
Leger Fernandez
Leflow
Levin (CA)
Levin (MI)
Lieu
Lofgren
Long
Lowenthal
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Luria
Lynch
Mace
Malinowski
Malliotakis
Maloney
Carolyn B.
Maloney, Sean
Manning
Matsui
McBath
McCarthy
McCaul
McClain
McCollum
McEachin
McGovern
McHenry
McKinley
McNerney
Meeks
Meijer
Meng
Meuser
Mfume
Miller (WV)
Miller-Meeks
Moolenaar
Mooney
Moore (UT)
Moore (WI)
Morelle
Moulton
Mrvan
Mullin
Murphy (FL)
Murphy (NC)
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Neguse
Nehls
Newhouse
Newman
Norcross
Nunes
O'Halleran
Oberholte
Ocasio-Cortez
Omar
Owens
Palazzo
Pallone
Palmer
Panetta
Pappas
Pascarell
Payne
Pence
Perlmutter
Peters
Pfluger
Phillips
Pingree
Pocan
Porter
Pressley
Price (NC)
Quigley
Raskin
Reed
Reschenthaler
Rice (NY)
Rice (SC)
Rodgers (WA)
Rogers (KY)
Rose
Rosendale
Ross
Rouzer
Roybal-Allard
Ruiz
Ruppersberger
Rush

Rutherford
Ryan
Salazar
Sánchez
Sarbanes
Scalise
Scanlon
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schneider
Schrader
Schrier
Schweikert
Scott (VA)
Scott, Austin
Scott, David
Sessions
Sewell
Sherman
Sherrill
Simpson
Sires
Slotkin
Smith (MO)
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (WA)
Smucker
Soto
Spanberger
Spartz

Allen
Biggs
Boebert
Burchett
Burgess
Cammack
Cline
Cloud
Clyde
Davidson
Donalds
Fallon

NAYS—36

Allen
Biggs
Boebert
Burchett
Burgess
Cammack
Cline
Cloud
Clyde
Davidson
Donalds
Fallon

Houlahan
Kustoff
Lesko
Rogers (AL)

NOT VOTING—4

□ 1625

So (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

MEMBERS RECORDED PURSUANT TO HOUSE RESOLUTION 8, 117TH CONGRESS

Armstrong (Reschenthaler)
(Timmons)
Babin (Jackson)
Butterfield (Stanton)
Butterfield (Kildee)
Cárdenas (Evans)
(Correa)
Fulcher (Johnson)
(OH)
Grijalva (García)
(IL)
Hagedorn
Kirkpatrick (Stanton)
Latta (Walberg)
Lawson (FL)
(Evans)
Lieu (Beyer)
McCaul (Kim)
(CA)
McEachin (Wexton)
Meng (Jeffries)

PERFORMANCE ENHANCEMENT REFORM ACT

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the unfinished business is the vote on the motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 2617) to amend section 1115 of title 31, United States Code, to amend the description of how performance goals are achieved, and for other purposes, as amended, on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from the District of Columbia (Ms. NORTON) that the House

suspend the rules and pass the bill, as amended.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 414, nays 10, not voting 7, as follows:

[Roll No. 304]

YEAS—414

Adams
Aderholt
Aguilar
Allen
Allred
Amodei
Armstrong
Auchincloss
Axne
Babin
Bacon
Baird
Balderson
Banks
Barr
Barragán
Bass
Beatty
Bentz
Bera
Bergman
Beyer
Bice (OK)
Bilirakis
Bishop (GA)
Bishop (NC)
Blumenauer
Blunt Rochester
Boebert
Bonamici
Bost
Bourdeaux
Bowman
Boyle, Brendan F.
Brady
Brooks
Brown
Brownley
Buchanan
Buck
Bucshon
Budd
Burgess
Bush
Bustos
Butterfield
Calvert
Cammack
Carbajal
Cárdenas
Carl
Carson
Carter (GA)
Carter (LA)
Carter (TX)
Cartwright
Case
Casten
Castor (FL)
Castro (TX)
Cawthorn
Chabot
Cheney
Chu
Cicilline
Clark (MA)
Clarke (NY)
Cleaver
Clyburn
Cohen
Cole
Comer
Connolly
Cooper
Correa
Costa
Courtney
Craig
Crawford
Crenshaw
Crist
Crow
Cuellar
Curtis
Davids (KS)
Davis, Danny K.
Davis, Rodney
Dean
DeFazio
DeGette
DeLauro
DeBene
Delgado
Demings
DeSaulnier
DesJarlais
Deutch
Diaz-Balart
Dingell
Doggett
Doyle, Michael F.
Duncan
Dunn
Ellzey
Emmer
Escobar
Eshoo
Espaillat
Estes

Davidson
Davis, Danny K.
Davis, Rodney
Dean
DeFazio
DeGette
DeLauro
DeBene
Delgado
Demings
DeSaulnier
DesJarlais
Deutch
Diaz-Balart
Dingell
Doggett
Doyle, Michael F.
Duncan
Dunn
Ellzey
Emmer
Escobar
Eshoo
Espaillat
Evans
Fallon
Feenstra
Ferguson
Fischbach
Fitzgerald
Fitzpatrick
Fleischmann
Fletcher
Fortenberry
Foster
Foxy
Frankel, Lois
Franklin, C.
Scott
Fulcher
Gallagher
Gallego
Garamendi
Garbarino
Garcia (CA)
Garcia (IL)
Garcia (TX)
Gibbs
Gimenez
Gohmert
Golden
Gomez
Gonzales, Tony
Gonzalez (OH)
Gonzalez, Vicente
Good (VA)
Gooden (TX)
Gosar
Gottheimer
Granger
Graves (LA)
Graves (MO)
Green (TN)
Green, Al (TX)
Griffith
Grijalva
Grothman
Guest
Guthrie
Hagedorn
Harshbarger
Hartzler
Hayes
Hern
Herrell
Herrera Beutler
Hice (GA)
Higgins (NY)
Hill
Himes
Hinson
Hollingsworth
Horsford
Hoyer
Hudson
Huffman
Huizenga

Issa
Jackson
Jackson Lee
Jacobs (CA)
Jacobs (NY)
Jayapal
Jeffries
Johnson (GA)
Johnson (OH)
Johnson (SD)
Johnson (TX)
Jones
Jordan
Joyce (OH)
Joyce (PA)
Kahale
Kaptur
Katko
Keating
Keller
Kelly (IL)
Kelly (MS)
Kelly (PA)
Khanna
Kildee
Kilmer
Kim (CA)
Kim (NJ)
Kind
Kirkpatrick
Krishnamoorthi
Kuster
LaHood
LaMalfa
Lamb
Lamborn
Langevin
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Latta
LaTurner
Lawrence
Lawson (FL)
Lee (CA)
Lee (NV)
Leger Fernandez
Leflow
Levin (CA)
Levin (MI)
Lieu
Lofgren
Long
Loudermilk
Lowenthal
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Luria
Lynch
Malinowski
Malliotakis
Maloney
Carolyn B.
Maloney, Sean
Mann
Manning
Mast
Matsui
McBath
McCarthy
McCaul
McClain
McClintock
McCollum
McEachin
McGovern
McHenry
McKinley
McNerney
Meeks
Meijer
Meng
Meuser
Mfume
Miller (IL)
Miller (WV)
Miller-Meeks
Moolenaar
Mooney
Moore (AL)

Moore (UT)	Rosendale	Swalwell
Moore (WI)	Ross	Takano
Morelle	Rouzer	Taylor
Moulton	Roybal-Allard	Tenney
Mrvan	Ruiz	Thompson (CA)
Mullin	Ruppersberger	Thompson (MS)
Murphy (FL)	Rush	Thompson (PA)
Murphy (NC)	Rutherford	Tiffany
Nadler	Ryan	Timmons
Napolitano	Salazar	Titus
Neal	Sánchez	Tlaib
Neguse	Sarbanes	Tonko
Nehls	Scalise	Torres (CA)
Newhouse	Scanlon	Torres (NY)
Newman	Schakowsky	Trahan
Norcross	Schiff	Trone
Norman	Schneider	Turner
Nunes	Schrader	Underwood
O'Halleran	Schrier	Upton
Oberholte	Schweikert	Valadao
Ocasio-Cortez	Scott (VA)	Van Drew
Omar	Scott, Austin	Van Dуйne
Owens	Scott, David	Vargas
Palazzo	Sessions	Veasey
Pallone	Sewell	Vela
Palmer	Sherman	Velázquez
Panetta	Sherrill	Wagner
Pappas	Simpson	Walberg
Pascarella	Sires	Walorski
Payne	Slotkin	Waltz
Pence	Smith (MO)	Wasserman
Perlmutter	Smith (NE)	Schultz
Perry	Smith (NJ)	Waters
Peters	Smith (WA)	Watson Coleman
Pfleger	Smucker	Weber (TX)
Phillips	Soto	Webster (FL)
Pingree	Spanberger	Welch
Pocan	Spartz	Wenstrup
Porter	Speler	Westerman
Posey	Stansbury	Wexton
Pressley	Stanton	Wild
Price (NC)	Stauber	Williams (GA)
Quigley	Steel	Williams (TX)
Raskin	Stefanik	Wilson (FL)
Reed	Stell	Wilson (SC)
Rice (NY)	Steube	Wittman
Rice (SC)	Stevens	Womack
Rodgers (WA)	Stewart	Yarmuth
Rogers (KY)	Strickland	Young
Rose	Suozzi	Zeldin

NAYS—10

Arrington	Greene (GA)	Massie
Biggs	Harris	Roy
Donalds	Higgins (LA)	
Gaetz	Johnson (LA)	

NOT VOTING—7

Estes	Kustoff	Rogers (AL)
Houlihan	Lesko	
Kinzing	Reschenthaler	

□ 1644

So (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill, as amended, was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

MEMBERS RECORDED PURSUANT TO HOUSE RESOLUTION 8, 117TH CONGRESS

Armstrong	(Reschenthaler)	Napolitano
(Timmons)	Kirkpatrick	(Correa)
Babin (Jackson)	(Stanton)	Payne (Pallone)
Butterfield	Latta (Walberg)	Rush
(Kildee)	Lawson (FL)	(Underwood)
Cárdenas	(Evans)	Ryan (Kildee)
(Correa)	Lieu (Beyer)	Sires (Pallone)
Fulcher (Johnson)	McCaul (Kim)	Stefanik (Waltz)
(OH)	(CA)	Wilson (FL)
Grijalva (García)	McEachin	(Hayes)
(IL)	(Wexton)	
Hagedorn	Meng (Jeffries)	

REMOVAL OF NAME OF MEMBER AS COSPONSOR OF H.J. RES. 6

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. Speaker, I hereby remove my name as cosponsor of H.J. Res. 6.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman's request is accepted.

INVESTING IN GREEN ENERGY

(Ms. PORTER asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. PORTER. Madam Speaker, the climate crisis is a ticking time bomb. The country that figures out how to defuse it will get huge returns on their investments.

That is why our global competitor nations are investing in green energy. They know that the economy that learns how to manufacture in the cleanest way possible will secure thousands of jobs for its workers. These are jobs in manufacturing and also in research, engineering, and education.

In short, the country that best understands green energy today will have the strongest economy tomorrow. That can and should be the United States.

I am proud to represent the scientists at the University of California Irvine who are doing cutting-edge research on fuel cell energy storage, energy conversion, and more. We have to support the work of their peers.

To have a strong, stable, and globally competitive economy, we need green energy. For Orange County, for the United States, and for our planet, we cannot continue to rely on the technology of yesterday.

CELEBRATING OKEFENOKEE SWAMP PARK'S 75TH ANNIVERSARY

(Mr. CARTER of Georgia asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. CARTER of Georgia. Madam Speaker, I rise today to celebrate the 75th anniversary of the Okefenokee Swamp Park.

The Okefenokee Swamp Park opened their doors 75 years ago. Since then, people from across the world have visited one of Georgia's most desirable destinations. Each year, over 500,000 people visit the Okefenokee National Wildlife Refuge.

As one of the largest intact freshwater wetlands in North America, the Okefenokee is home to various threatened and endangered species. More than 600 plant species have been identified at the Okefenokee.

This anniversary is not only a celebration of 75 years of preserving history and wildlife but also as a beacon of what is to come in the next 75 years.

I, along with the First District of Georgia, thank the staff at Okefenokee Swamp Park for their stewardship of this beautiful park. I am proud to represent parts of the Okefenokee, and I am excited for the future.

RECOGNIZING KELLER, TEXAS' MOST FAMILY-FRIENDLY CITY

(Ms. VAN DUYNE asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Ms. VAN DUYNE. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize the efforts of the city of Keller in becoming the most family-friendly city in the State of Texas.

This community of over 45,000 residents sits in the heart of the Dallas-Fort Worth metroplex and prides itself on pairing big city comforts with small town charm.

Its history is rooted in the perseverance of frontier settlers in the golden age of railroads. That spirit lives on today in a community of incredible entrepreneurs and small business owners, beautiful parks and trails, excellent schools, and award-winning city facilities and programs.

Often listed among the safest and best places to live in America, this city strives to serve its citizens at every stage of life, from young families buying their first homes to empty nesters who could not imagine living anywhere else.

In that effort, Keller City Council recognizes the importance of fighting on behalf of taxpayers, attracting exceptional economic development, prioritizing the community's roads and sidewalks, and ensuring public safety by supporting its unparalleled first responders.

Madam Speaker, I congratulate the city of Keller and their shared vision of becoming Texas' most family-friendly city. I look forward to seeing the incredible progress that this community will see working together.

REPUBLICAN IDEAS ON BORDER SECURITY

(Mr. LAMALFA asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. LAMALFA. Madam Speaker, the other day, we saw the press secretary for President Biden, Jen Psaki. She was complaining and tired of Republicans talking about the border and not having any ideas.

Well, we have ideas. They don't always get publicized. Here are some of them right here: enforce our laws; enforce our laws as written; complete the border fence and complete all border construction; the remain in Mexico policy, why don't we reinstate that? It worked pretty well without people rushing the border before.

Require negative COVID tests before entering our country. Wouldn't that be something since we are telling all of our citizens we have to do the same to go to a simple thing like a restaurant or a ballpark?

Maybe we could shut off the green light inviting people and sending people the message, incentivizing the dangerous trek to come to America.

Lastly, stop the benefits from hard-working U.S. taxpayers. Stop promising amnesty, tax remittances, healthcare, and sanctuary cities to illegal immigrants.

These are the messages Republicans have been conveying all along, so I invite Jen Psaki to listen up.

INFRASTRUCTURE BILL OPPORTUNITY TO IMPROVE QUALITY OF LIFE

(Mr. HIMES asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. HIMES. Madam Speaker, I live in southwestern Connecticut, which is on an artery of this Nation's commerce and economy, and that artery is clogged. I spend hours when I am traveling around my district in traffic or worrying that the trains, which move more slowly than they moved 75 years ago, won't get me to where I need to go.

We have an opportunity in this Chamber, sometime in the next week or so, of passing a major infrastructure bill, which will alleviate those problems in my district and around the United States.

The problems in my district are hardly unique, and it is not just about growth, though every business leader in my district says that transportation infrastructure is their number one or number two problem. It is about quality of life.

This infrastructure bill is perhaps a once-in-a-career opportunity to address and make better the challenges that face each and every one of our constituents.

Madam Speaker, I urge a vote for the infrastructure bill. It is a jobs bill. It is a future economic bill. And, of course, it is going to repair and improve the quality of life for the constituents of everyone in the Chamber.

HOUSE DEMOCRATS DELIVERING FOR THE PEOPLE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Ms. STRICKLAND). Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 4, 2021, the gentleman from Colorado (Mr. NEGUSE) is recognized for 60 minutes as the designee of the majority leader.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. NEGUSE. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on the subject of my Special Order.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Colorado?

There was no objection.

Mr. NEGUSE. Madam Speaker, House Democrats are delivering for the people, and let me explain to you how they are doing so.

Under President Biden's leadership, our economy is growing at nearly the fastest rate in over 40 years. The child tax credit is cutting taxes for hard-working middle-class families across the country. And by putting more of working people's own money back into their pockets, it is generating \$20 billion in spending in local economies, supporting local businesses and jobs.

Now, Madam Speaker, we are hard at work to deliver even more for working

families through the Build Back Better plan and the bipartisan infrastructure bill.

But while House Democrats are delivering for the people, unfortunately, some on the other side of the aisle are promoting misinformation about the coronavirus and opposing overwhelmingly popular vaccine mandates that will save lives and keep our schools open. Some of them, Madam Speaker, have even spread false narratives about the attack on our Capitol and on this Chamber nearly 9 months ago.

As *The New York Times* reported earlier this month: "A growing number of Republicans and their media allies have downplayed the riot. Some have begun to treat it as a heroic act."

Madam Speaker, this dangerous rhetoric from Republicans continues as Senate Leader MITCH MCCONNELL now threatens the full faith and credit of the United States, and Senate Republicans refuse to do their job to ensure that America can pay its bills on time.

Let's be clear, Madam Speaker, raising or suspending the debt limit does not authorize new spending. It is about meeting obligations that the government has already made, including the bipartisan COVID relief package passed last year in December and vital payments to Social Security recipients as well.

In fact, much of the debt was accumulated under President Trump. The massive tax giveaways for millionaires and billionaires that Republicans pushed through under President Trump added \$1.8 trillion to the national debt, and a full 97 percent, Madam Speaker, of the total debt subject to the limit was accumulated before President Biden took office.

Madam Speaker, it is no surprise that congressional Republicans voted three times—not once, not twice, but three times—to suspend the debt limit under President Trump.

□ 1700

Leader MCCONNELL and congressional Republicans know what is at stake. In 2019, MITCH MCCONNELL himself said that raising the debt ceiling, and I am going to quote, Madam Speaker, "ensures our Federal Government will not approach any kind of short-term debt crisis in the coming weeks or months. It secures our Nation's full faith and credit and ensures that Congress will not throw this kind of unnecessary wrench into the gears of job growth and a thriving economy."

Not my words, Madam Speaker, MITCH MCCONNELL's words. He said it himself. This is about supporting American jobs and our economy. This is about doing our job for the American people.

We urge Leader MCCONNELL: Stop playing games with the full faith and credit of the United States. Stop playing games with American jobs. Do your job to ensure that America can pay its bills on time by addressing the debt limit.

Now, I think it is important for the American people to understand why we are here standing up for the credit of the United States, and I can think of no one better to help explain precisely that than my good friend, the distinguished gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. CARTWRIGHT).

Madam Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. CARTWRIGHT).

Mr. CARTWRIGHT. Madam Speaker, I thank the distinguished gentleman from Colorado for yielding.

It is true. Today, in the Congress, the Treasury Secretary of the United States, Janet Yellen, testified that we will run out of borrowing ability on October 18, next month. What this is, is a pernicious, dangerous threat to the United States of America that is happening right now. A lot of people don't realize it because, as Mr. NEGUSE just mentioned, extending or suspending the debt limit has been a routine, a normal thing for us to do, something that, in the words of Senator MCCONNELL himself, is essential for keeping our economy moving, protecting American jobs, and preserving the livelihoods of many, many Americans.

So the question is, what are we doing? Why do we have to do this? Why do we have to stand here tonight and stand up for the full faith and credit of the United States?

It is because the economy depends on it, not only the economy of America, but the economy of the world depends on the full faith and credit of the United States of America.

Credit is vital to the operation of any economy. Any businessperson knows that. Every businessman, every businesswoman knows that his or her business runs on their credit and their credit rating. They know that credit, every loan, every loan decision, is based on the strength of the promise to repay, and that is what we are talking about here.

If a promise to repay a loan isn't strong, that loan is not made. If the strength of the promise to repay a loan is not there, then either the loan is not made or they have to charge a much higher interest rate to reflect the extra risk in getting repaid. It is all about repaying your loans.

If there is one thing that has been a constant in these United States, and something that we have been really proud of in our Nation for generation after generation, it is that if there is one rock-solid, dependable promise in the world, it is that the United States of America will pay its bills. That is a rock-solid promise, and it is something that reverberates in the world's economies.

That is why we have such a strong economy and a base from which to grow it. That is why we are able to run a government and build bridges and roads, and why we are able to maintain armed services in this country. It is why we are able to function as a nation and as an economy.

It is the foundation for our country's credit and financial systems. It is the source of confidence that powers our national economy. It is what makes our American dollar the currency of the world.

To threaten that by threatening to crash our obligations, to default on the obligation of the United States, it is the most irresponsible thing that I have heard of, even in the words of Senator MCCONNELL himself, who, hours after Secretary of the Treasury Janet Yellen testified that October 18 is the day when we default on our obligations, hours after that, Senator MCCONNELL over in the Senate whipped a "no" vote on suspending the debt limit, doing exactly what he said must not be done, endangering jobs, endangering our economy, threatening Americans savings.

What will happen? We will talk about this a little bit later.

Mr. NEGUSE. Madam Speaker, I thank the distinguished gentleman for his comments. He couldn't be more right.

He raises a real salient point, which is the hypocrisy of the minority leader in the United States Senate and the position that he is taking today in threatening the full faith and credit of the United States of America juxtaposed against the position that he took a mere year ago.

But it just so happens that we have several distinguished colleagues from the State of Pennsylvania who know a thing or two about the debt ceiling, and that includes our prestigious colleague on the Ways and Means Committee.

Madam Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. BRENDAN F. BOYLE).

Mr. BRENDAN F. BOYLE of Pennsylvania. Madam Speaker, I thank my good friend and colleague, the gentleman from Colorado (Mr. NEGUSE), who does a wonderful job, as well as my friend, my fellow Pennsylvanian, Mr. CARTWRIGHT.

I am glad to be here in this good fight with them, but I wish we didn't have to be here fighting this fight. I mean, why do we do this to ourselves?

Here is what I mean. Congress does a lot of dumb things, historically, year in, year out. I think most people would agree on that.

But of all the dumb things Congress does, this repeated political food fight over the debt ceiling is without question the dumbest, the most unnecessary, and the potentially most dangerous.

Now, I want to point out, for the record, almost no other country on Earth even has this concept of the debt ceiling. In the few that do, none of them—none of them—have this sort of political fight where a figurative sword of Damocles is hanging over the entire country and its economy. It makes no sense, and there is no benefit to it, none.

Now, year in, year out, when we have this, again, dumb and unnecessary de-

bate over the debt ceiling, a lot of people, especially people who have been in town for a while, will say, somewhat cynically: Well, you know, eventually, they are going to raise it. What is the fuss? Eventually, they are going to raise it.

Sure enough, every single time, it has finally been raised. But that kind of fight over seeing which side will give in first, that sort of political game of chicken, has a real cost.

I want to cite this figure. It was 10 years ago, almost exactly 10 years ago, that we came the closest to not raising the debt ceiling. It was in the summer, late summer of 2011. The GAO found that that delay in raising the debt limit, that sort of uncertainty as we approached the deadline, that increased the Treasury's borrowing costs by \$1.3 billion.

Just imagine what we could do right now with \$1.3 billion, what that would mean for my constituents in Pennsylvania or constituents in Colorado or in any State or any district in the country.

This has a real cost and, of course, if we were to ever go over the edge and fall off, the effects, not just for the United States but for the worldwide economy, would be devastating.

On the Ways and Means Committee, I have had the opportunity to interrogate a number of Treasury Secretaries over the years. Whether it was Trump's Treasury Secretary, Mr. Mnuchin, or President Biden's Treasury Secretary, Ms. Yellen, both have given almost verbatim answers when I asked them about what the consequences would be if we actually did ultimately default.

Here we are again at this point. Madam Speaker, what I want to do then is solve this problem, not just for this latest instance, but for all future ones. So I am introducing legislation this week, along with Budget Committee Chairman YARMUTH, the two of us.

Our bill works like this. It would give to the Treasury Secretary, now and in the future, the ability to raise the debt ceiling. If Congress disagreed with that decision, Congress could always overrule it by passage in the House and the Senate. But the authority would rest where it should, with the Treasury Secretary. This just makes sense.

It would eliminate, once and for all, this dumb political food fight. It would also ensure that this is taken out of the political realm and put where, frankly, it should have rested back in the beginning, over at Treasury.

Now, I have had a bill for years now, in many different sessions of Congress, to just scrap the debt ceiling altogether. The way it is practiced today was in no way envisioned when it came into existence almost 80 years ago.

But I understand the practical political realities of that, so we are pragmatically putting in this alternate approach, this different piece of legislation.

I would urge those in the House and Senate for whom raising the debt ceil-

ing might be a politically difficult vote to consider this piece of legislation so that you, yourself, don't have to vote to raise the debt ceiling, but that the appropriate official, the head of Treasury, would have that authority, again, still reserving for Congress the ability to intervene if, for some reason in the future, we were to ever disagree with the decision of a future Treasury Secretary.

Madam Speaker, I include in the RECORD an op-ed that I wrote on this subject just about a month or two ago, and I would urge all colleagues of mine, in the House and the Senate, to stop playing politics with this issue.

THE DEBT CEILING: A BROKEN MECHANISM

Why do we keep doing this to ourselves?

Congress finds itself in an all too familiar position: working against the clock to reach a deal on the debt ceiling. Failure to raise the debt ceiling would bring default on our nation's debt, and likely worldwide economic collapse.

I can't help but feel a sense of déjà vu as I remember this scene unraveling two years ago, and too many times to count before that.

The debt ceiling was created to put a cap on what the government can borrow—in order to pay its own bills. The government issues debt. Congress sets that debt limit. This explains why the debt ceiling needs to be raised or suspended continuously. According to the Congressional Budget Office, the government currently is \$28.5 trillion in debt within this self-imposed limit. When the limit is reached, the Treasury Department can no longer pay its bills and risks defaulting on its own debt obligations.

Looking back at its own history, the debt ceiling has been raised over 100 times. What once may have been a helpful lever that could be used in a thoughtful way is no more. That noble function, if it ever existed, is but a thing of the past.

Instead, it has become highly politicized, costly, and downright dangerous.

Even if the debt ceiling is ultimately raised, just the uncertainty alone is costly. During the 2011 debt ceiling negotiations, in which a compromise was struck only two days before Treasury's borrowing authority would be exhausted, the GAO found the delay in raising the debt limit led to an increase in Treasury's borrowing costs of \$1.3 billion.

The debt ceiling does nothing but create pointless panic, harming workers and businesses that fuel our economy. Factoring in our current recovery from the pandemic economy only exacerbates this self-inflicted Crisis.

Many people have lost jobs or seen household incomes drastically cut. The June 2021 data from the Census Bureau revealed there are 25 million people who are unemployed, or who live with an unemployed family member. There is a lot at stake out there.

It's clear we need to do everything we can to protect the integrity and fabric of our economy. Our current process of "governing by a deadline" does the opposite. The debt ceiling, and the recurring havoc it brings, is a completely broken mechanism.

With Democrats in full control of the White House and Congress, we must seize the opportunity to finally fix this flawed policy—by simply getting rid of it. This is why I have introduced legislation, House Resolution 1041, to kill the debt ceiling once and for all.

The time is now to make this common-sense change. We cannot wait a few more years. We need to work together to implement smart fiscal policies that grow our economy, and don't threaten to destroy it.

It is long past time to permanently retire this sword of Damocles.

Mr. NEGUSE. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentleman for his remarks and for showing once again the innovative and creative problem-solving that the good State of Pennsylvania is so well-known for, with respect to the legislative solution that he has proposed.

I certainly agree with his admonition that it is time for our political leaders to stop playing politics with respect to the debt ceiling. I hope our colleagues in the upper Chamber, including the minority leader, are listening.

I do want to zero in on one particular thing that my colleague from Pennsylvania referenced, which is the consequences, right? What happens if, in fact, the United States Government defaults?

I think a lot of folks watching at home are asking themselves that same question, so I would pose to my other colleague from Pennsylvania that same question.

What happens, as a practical matter, if we, God forbid, were to default?

Mr. CARTWRIGHT. Sure. That is really the big question here tonight.

Before I get to that, I want to commend my colleague from Pennsylvania for that excellent and well-thought-out legislation. If I can, I want to ask Congressman BOYLE a question.

Your legislation that would vest the decision on the debt limit in the Treasury Secretary, would that apply to both Democratic and Republican Treasury Secretaries?

Mr. BRENDAN F. BOYLE of Pennsylvania. Yes, that is correct. It would apply to the Treasury Secretary, who currently is a Democrat, but also in the future, for years and years to come. So, inevitably, over the course of the decades and centuries, there would be plenty of Democratic and Republican Treasury Secretaries who would equally have that ability.

Mr. CARTWRIGHT. When you asked her, Secretary Yellen, about what would happen if we turned our back on our national debt, defaulted on our promises, just went back on our promise to pay, when you asked her that, did she talk about what could happen to the stock market?

Mr. BRENDAN F. BOYLE of Pennsylvania. If you don't mind, I want to answer in a slightly different way your question. I will tell what you Secretary Mnuchin said because that answer is more memorable to me.

This was a couple of years ago, obviously. It was at least a couple of years ago now, and he was testifying in front of the House Ways and Means Committee, on which I serve.

□ 1715

He was testifying in front of the House Ways and Means Committee, on which I serve. And I asked him: What would the specific tangible consequences be if we failed to raise our debt ceiling?

For a couple of seconds, he just kind of paused, and he said: Congressman,

the consequences would be so dire, just so unimaginable, that it is really hard to articulate just how bad it would be.

So even he had difficulty going into the sort of ramifications that it would have.

Mr. CARTWRIGHT. I am not surprised. Go ahead.

Mr. BRENDAN F. BOYLE of Pennsylvania. I was going to remind everyone—of course, as the gentleman knows—this was President Trump's appointed Treasury Secretary who was saying this.

Mr. CARTWRIGHT. Sure. Well, it is pretty obvious that every economist that you talk to finds it unthinkable that our Nation would turn its back on our obligations. When you ask them, What happens if we do? The first thing they say is that the stock market crashes.

In fact, it would be so bad that the stock market would crash more than 20 percent. 20 percent is the level at which—if it comes down 20 percent, they have to halt trading in New York on the stock market. It is such a catastrophe. That would happen.

Now, we have stock market crashes, and then there are other stock market crashes, but this is the kind of stock market crash that would be caused by an undermining of the confidence and the faith in the United States economy and the Government's ability and willingness to pay its debts. That rock solid promise that the world economy relies on would be gone. And so much of what drives an economy and makes it strong is confidence in governments and confidence that promises to pay will come true.

If that happens, that would be the kind of stock market crash that would presage not only a recession but a great depression. The last time we had that kind of a stock market crash was in 1929, and it led to a great depression that led to unemployment rates of over 15 and up to 20 percent of this country. It was unbelievable how bad the depression was. It lasted for over a decade.

It would be a catastrophe in this country of a magnitude we can't imagine. Nobody in our generation has had to live through something like that.

As a result, we have to talk about these things as if they would actually happen. If the country defaults on its debt, there will be a stock market crash, and it would be followed by a great depression, which is horrible, horrible damage that would be caused by nothing more than a political stunt by Senator MITCH MCCONNELL.

Mr. NEGUSE. Well, I would just simply say what is so striking about the consequences that you described, Mr. CARTWRIGHT, and that Mr. BOYLE described, in terms of the warning that was given by Secretary Mnuchin years ago, is that congressional Republicans back then did the right thing. They heard the same warnings that Representative BOYLE described, and they voted to increase the debt limit. They did it not once, not twice, but three

separate times during President Trump's administration.

What has changed? That is the question that I wish the minority leader of the United States Senate would answer.

But I think we know the answer, that this is ultimately politics and gamesmanship. I would hope that for the good of the country, he and his colleagues would reach the same conclusion that they reached literally less than a year ago.

I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. BRENDAN F. BOYLE), because his experience on the Ways and Means Committee, I think, is instructive with respect to how we dispose of this particular question and issue.

Mr. BRENDAN F. BOYLE of Pennsylvania. Madam Speaker, one thing I want to make clear, as Mr. NEGUSE very eloquently did, is that the position on this side of the aisle has been completely consistent, regardless of the political party of the occupant of the White House.

I voted every single time to raise the debt ceiling while Donald Trump was President. I have served for 7 years, so 4 of those years under a Republican President, 3 of those years under a Democratic President. In fact, the majority of the votes I have cast to raise the debt ceiling have been under a Republican administration. For many of my colleagues on this side of the aisle, they can say the same thing.

So I am being completely consistent; those of us on this side of the aisle are being completely consistent. It is the other side, especially in the Senate, that is playing this political game that is so dangerous and so unnecessary.

Mr. NEGUSE. Well, I thank the gentleman from Pennsylvania. Again, he couldn't be more right in terms of the hypocrisy of some on this particular issue and the adherence to, I think, the morally correct and economically correct position that so many on this side of the aisle have taken year after year after year. Our hope is that our colleagues in the upper Chamber will do the same.

Don't you agree, Mr. CARTWRIGHT?

Mr. CARTWRIGHT. I would hope that, but my hopes have been dashed before. We have seen this story before in different aspects.

In fact, we are approaching the 8-year anniversary now of what happened when I was a freshman Representative in 2013. It was October 1. The government shut down. At that time, the debate of the day was the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act, and there was the demand by the Republicans in the Senate that we repeal the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act, and if we didn't, they were going to shut the government down.

Madam Speaker, they did shut the government down. They shut it down for 16 days in October. And I can tell you, when they do these things, they do damage the economy and they did damage the economy in 2013 in the fall.

In fact, in my own district, we actually measured how much damage was done to the economy in northeastern Pennsylvania. We have this marvelous asset, the Delaware Water Gap National Recreation Area, that had to shut down because of that government shutdown.

Now, this happened the first 16 days of October, which always is a very lucrative tourist season in northeastern Pennsylvania. The people are out to see the beautiful resplendent colors of the fall in northeastern Pennsylvania.

Because the national park had to shut down for those 16 days, leaf peeper season went out the window. And all of the little businesses ringing that national park in Pike County and Monroe County, Pennsylvania, the restaurants and the motels and the gas stations and all of the little businesses that survive off the tourism every year, they got murdered during that shutdown. In fact, we measured that per day. That damaged our economy to the tune of \$400,000 a day in my district alone.

The question is: Would MITCH MCCONNELL go ahead and damage our economy purposely to make a political point? The answer is, yeah, he probably would. It looks like he is doing it, and they have done it before, and they don't care.

So it is a sad answer, I know. But the truth is, they would rather score a political point and do harm to our Nation's economy than stick up for the full faith and credit of the United States.

Mr. NEGUSE. Madam Speaker, the gentleman couldn't be more right. And certainly, the good news, for those that are watching, is that House Democrats are committed to doing everything that we need to do to ensure that the full faith and credit of the United States is not threatened or undermined.

We have a colleague who has joined us who has spent her entire career ensuring precisely that, and that is the distinguished gentlewoman from the State of Texas.

Madam Speaker, I yield to the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. JACKSON LEE) for her to address this Chamber on this subject.

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Madam Speaker, I am most grateful for the opportunity to join the gentleman from Colorado, the gentleman from Pennsylvania, and the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

I have just finished with a conference call with the director of the CDC, but I just could not miss the opportunity, because I am almost in a *deja vu*, having been here for—even shocking myself, because when you are enjoying serving, you don't count the years—but more than two decades. I have seen the dastardly results of government shutdown. So I want to thank the gentleman for bringing this to the floor.

Madam Speaker, I believe that it is always important to know who governs and how we are governed and what document do we yield to in terms of being

governed. And I heard my friend from Colorado make the point that Democrats are ensuring that this government is governed.

This morning I was on the floor, and I made the point that I don't stand here as a Democrat or a Republican but as an American, an American that has the responsibility of government. And that means that all of the shenanigans in the other body should be immediately dispensed with.

One point of the Constitution that I always like reading is: We, the people of the United States, in order to create or to form a more perfect Union, establish justice, ensure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare. This was the very premise that the Founding Fathers—and everyone knows the Constitution missed some elements on those who were slaves, missed elements on women. They missed some elements; they missed some issues. But the premise was that we gather for the general welfare, uniquely grounded in some values of European principles but uniquely American.

Why did we form this government?

So having lived through government shutdowns, let me just, for a very brief moment, capture the horrors of a government shutdown, which is tied to ultimately the CR, but the effort that we, as Democrats, our leader, our Speaker, our leadership, rightly so, were acting not as Democrats but they were acting as leaders of this Nation, protecting those who are most vulnerable.

So the full faith and credit is not something to dismiss. Let me say, over and over again—I know it has been said on this floor—we are paying bills. As I said, if you had the light on for the last 20 days, you have a bill.

So to lift the debt ceiling—and I would like to characterize it some other way—to provide the mechanism to pay your bills. If you had the cable on for the last 20 days, you are paying your bill. So we are simply paying the bill.

The lack of responding to paying bills creates inflation, puts a damper on the view of America as an international destination for businesses. It, in fact, crumbles the economy on the most vulnerable, the hardworking bus driver, union worker, teacher. Because what you have done is, you have not given their dollar substance. That is how they make a living; that is how they pay for their responsibilities of a quality of life.

I always think of the persons who cannot speak for themselves who are doing great work. Teachers are doing great work; paramedics are doing great work; nurses are doing great work. I always think of bus drivers, because I think of school bus drivers. There is a shortage of school bus drivers. They are all doing great work.

So let me say that I came on the floor because I clearly wanted to em-

phasize the eloquent and important points that you are making, that it is tomfoolery to make political points about the debt ceiling, which is a responsibility that cannot be gotten rid of.

So it would be okay if I said: Well, we would want to say that. When I say that, if you are playing politics, you say we don't want to do that either, meaning those of us who are governing. But it is an obligation of governing and governance, and it is constitutionally vested not only in the language of full faith and credit but in the opening statement of the Constitution. If we don't take care of the general welfare, then who will?

I am grateful, as I close, to say that I support the INVEST Act and one bill, the Build Back America Act. That is how I would proceed on the unifying of those. The reason why I connect that, again, is to make the point that, as I have read line by line of the Build Back—and I am on the Budget Committee, and we sat on a Saturday to bring this bill forward to you-all. And rightly so; we make no complaint about that. But to get this bill here. It is ready. We passed it out of the Budget Committee.

□ 1730

But as I looked at it, I have not deflected the gentleman here, deflected families. But it is a justice for women act. It is finally penetrating where women are in America, in terms of the care economy, in terms of pre-K, in terms of child care, in terms of family responsibilities. It is a bill that gives justice to women.

And so tie it to our responsibilities of governing, to lift the debt ceiling for payment of our bills, and also this book, the Constitution, doing our duty to create this Union that has been created to ensure general tranquility and the general welfare of the American people. I thank the gentleman for yielding to me and his leadership.

Mr. NEGUSE. I thank the gentlewoman for her remarks. Those of us who have had the privilege to work with the gentlewoman from Texas know that her ability to speak truth to power really is second to none, and I think her argument is as compelling as it is straightforward. General welfare. Full faith and credit. Pay your bills.

And so I say to my colleagues on the other side of the aisle in this Chamber and in the upper Chamber, it is time for you to do your job. Let's address the debt ceiling and let's get on with the business of this Congress in promoting and protecting the general welfare of our wonderful country.

Madam Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

ISSUES OF SIGNIFICANCE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 4, 2021, the Chair recognizes the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. GROTHMAN) for 30 minutes.

Mr. GROTHMAN. Madam Speaker, we discussed last week some of the issues that are of significance, and I don't think the press is paying enough attention to them.

We just had a little bit more progress toward the development of fenofibrate, which is a generic drug, which some researchers from Israel have had some success on in curing COVID. I want to talk about these successes and then talk what is going to be necessary to have happen to get this potentially lifesaving drug in the mainstream.

Two researchers from Israel found 15 people who were on oxygen and had pneumonia; and of the 15 people, after giving them fenofibrate, a generic drug available for very little, they got out of the hospital in 5 days. The other took, I think, it was 14 days.

That is pretty incredible stuff. If it could be used routinely, it would dramatically have reduced the number of deaths in this country.

Right now there are a variety of people around the world trying to do research on this topic, including the University of Pennsylvania, and they are grateful they got some money from the U.S. Government. But given the promise of this drug, I think they should have gotten a lot more money to deal with it quickly.

I have talked to the researchers, and they think they will be able to get together. I guess they need 700 patients before they can make a determination. They think they will be able to make a determination that this is a good drug by the end of March. That is not quick enough.

If they had more money and more push, they would be able to get more potential patients, and I would like to think get a final determination by the end of December.

So I am calling on my colleagues in Congress, as well as the NIH and the CDC, to highlight fenofibrate. It is also known as Tricor. It has been around a long time without dangerous side effects. Maybe there will be side effects with COVID, but there wasn't dangerous side effects otherwise. It has been used by millions of people. I am going to be circulating a letter, hoping that the administration wakes up and does something and does something quickly.

And by the way, this doesn't only cure it, but one of the underpublicized problems with COVID is that if you get it, it can result in long-lasting problems, problems to your lungs, problems to your organs. It appears, tentatively, that fenofibrate will clear up those problems quicker and not as many people will have those problems.

I am afraid from what I read that COVID is going to be around a long time. I know people who have gotten it after being vaccinated; not as bad, I guess, but they have gotten it. So again, I hope that this institution moves, and I hope the administration moves and hope we can move at warp speed and get a final determination on fenofibrate by the end of December.

I would also like to address, given what has happened over the last week, what I believe is the biggest crisis facing the country today, and that is the problem at the southern border.

The numbers are well known. Last July 8,000 people crossing the border, staying in the country. This year, 105,000, and a lot of people think that is a low number. The increase, the percentage increase wasn't quite as great in August. But, again, it was a substantial increase at a time of year where it is very hot and normally people aren't crossing the border.

We know the effects. I also don't think it has been as publicized as it should be. The huge number of people who are dying of illegal drugs, clearing 90,000 in a year for the first time in this country. When I first got this job, 45,000 a year was a lot. Every politician had to say we wanted to do something to fight illegal drug use.

Now that we have fentanyl, an especially dangerous drug, we have more than doubled the number of people dying. Politicians barely talk about it. But obviously that situation has been exacerbated at the southern border.

My local sheriffs are saying, "Glenn, why aren't they doing anything to stop this coming across the southern border?" Think of all the families, the people who have died from illegal drug use.

You think of all the humanitarian problems in addition to the huge financial impact this is going to have on America.

I have been down at the border looking at the little children in pens, under 8 years old, unaccompanied by parents, staying there. What is going to become of these children? Apparently we don't care. We continue to let the system go on. We continue to allow the word go out around the world, not just Central America, but South America, Asia, everywhere, Russia, Cuba, Haiti, more and more people coming in this country. And every day we don't do something, the word gets out and the number continues to go up.

But what I would like to address is how have some Members—I hope not that many. But currently the reconciliation bill that is under consideration, you read about it in the paper, how do they respond? Do they respond with more Border Patrol agents? No, we are going to keep the Border Patrol understaffed.

Do they respond with a wall? Which whenever anybody thinks about it, whenever I am on the border talking to local law enforcement, talking to the Border Patrol, all thought the wall was a good idea. No, we are not going to respond that way.

We are going to look at the crisis and change immigration law to dramatically increase the number of people coming here, whether it is increasing the number of green cards, increasing chain migration. Right now, and something that I think would end the United States as we know it, if this

reconciliation bill passes, it will result in a dramatic increase in immigration.

So instead of doing what anybody with an ounce of common sense would say, and let's hire more Border Patrol agents for the border, we go the other way and say we don't have enough people in this country. We are near record levels of the number of current Americans who have been born abroad. Immigrants are fine. I think in 2018 we swore in, I believe, 830,000 new citizens.

But to respond to the crisis at the border, all the Haitians being let in, all the people from around the world to say let's change immigration law and let's dramatically increase the number of people who are coming here legally, to boot, is just crazy.

It is unfair to all the people who have done things right. And it is up to us to make sure that in the future, people who come here have their years in doing jobs, are appropriately vetted, and make sure they are good citizens. Not to slap dash say, as scandalous as things are at the border, let's let in a lot of new people here as chain migration relatives or that many more green cards as well.

So I beg this body to wake up. I beg the press corps to wake up as far as what is going on at the border, as well as what is going on in the reconciliation bill, and let the American public know what is going on.

I realize that the reconciliation bill is long and complicated. We can't cover it all. But at least the American public ought to know what we are voting on before we destroy America. In addition to the generosity that is in the bill as well that further serves as a carrot to bring people here.

We have a provision in there to give free Pell grants, free scholarships to people who are coming here illegally. Which, of course, will further encourage more people to come here. I still find that hard to believe. That if that bill passes as is, the average middle-class American will be expected to owe \$20,000, \$40,000, \$50,000 in debt and may or may not get something available at the university. But if you show up at the southern border because you don't have a lot of money and are considered poor, you will get free college. I mean, no wonder people are coming here when they see the type of bills that our Congress propose.

But above all, the other provisions are going to result in huge increases in immigration, and I beg the press corps to cover that.

I would like to thank you for giving me this time to address these two problems, and I yield back the balance of my time.

ADJOURNMENT

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to section 11(b) of House Resolution 188, the House stands adjourned until 10 a.m. tomorrow for morning-hour debate and noon for legislative business.

Thereupon (at 5 o'clock and 42 minutes p.m.), under its previous order, the House adjourned until tomorrow, Wednesday, September 29, 2021, at 10 a.m. for morning-hour debate.

EXPENDITURE REPORTS CONCERNING OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL

Reports concerning the foreign currencies and U.S. dollars utilized for Official Foreign Travel during the first, second and third quarters of 2021, pursuant to Public Law 95-384 are as follows:

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION AND LABOR, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN JULY 1 AND SEPT. 30, 2021

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem ¹		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²
HOUSE COMMITTEES											
Please Note: If there were no expenditures during the calendar quarter noted above, please check the box at right to so indicate and return. <input type="checkbox"/>											

¹ Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.
² If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.

HON. ROBERT C. "BOBBY" SCOTT, Sept. 14, 2021.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN APR. 1 AND JUNE 30, 2021

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem ¹		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²
HOUSE COMMITTEES											
Please Note: If there were no expenditures during the calendar quarter noted above, please check the box at right to so indicate and return. <input type="checkbox"/>											

¹ Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.
² If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.

HON. GREGORY W. MEEKS, Sept. 2, 2021.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, COMMITTEE ON SCIENCE, SPACE, AND TECHNOLOGY, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN JAN. 1 AND MAR. 31, 2021

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem ¹		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²
HOUSE COMMITTEES											
Please Note: If there were no expenditures during the calendar quarter noted above, please check the box at right to so indicate and return. <input type="checkbox"/>											

¹ Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.
² If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.

HON. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON, Sept. 8, 2021.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, COMMITTEE ON SCIENCE, SPACE, AND TECHNOLOGY, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN APR. 1 AND JUNE 30, 2021

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem ¹		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²
HOUSE COMMITTEES											
Please Note: If there were no expenditures during the calendar quarter noted above, please check the box at right to so indicate and return. <input type="checkbox"/>											

¹ Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.
² If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.

HON. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON, Sept. 8, 2021.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

EC-2243. A letter from the Acting President and Chair, Export-Import Bank, transmitting a transaction pursuant to Sec. 2(b)(3) of the Export-Import Bank Act of 1945, as amended (12 U.S.C. 635(b)(3)); to the Committee on Financial Services.

EC-2244. A letter from the Acting President and Chair, Export-Import Bank, transmitting a transaction pursuant to Sec. 2(b)(3) of the Export-Import Bank Act of 1945, as amended (12 U.S.C. 635(b)(3)); to the Committee on Financial Services.

EC-2245. A letter from the Regulations Coordinator, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting the Department's

Major interim final rule — Requirements Related to Surprise Billing: Part 1 [CMS-9909-IFC] (RIN: 0938-AU63) received August 31, 2021, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

EC-2246. A letter from the Regulations Coordinator, Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting the Department's Major final rule — Medicare Program; Inpatient Rehabilitation Facility Prospective Payment System for Federal Fiscal Year 2022 and Updates to the IRF Quality Reporting Program; Payment for Complex Rehabilitative Wheelchairs and Related Accessories (Including Seating Systems) and Seat and Back Cushions Furnished in Connection with Such Wheelchairs [CMS-1748-F, CMS-1687-IFC, and CMS-1738-F] (RIN: 0938-AU38, 0938-AT21, and 0938-AU17) received August 20,

2021, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); jointly to the Committees on Energy and Commerce and Ways and Means.

EC-2247. A letter from the Regulations Coordinator, Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting the Department's Major final rule — Medicare Program; Prospective Payment System and Consolidated Billing for Skilled Nursing Facilities; Updates to the Quality Reporting Program and Value-Based Purchasing Program for Federal Fiscal Year 2022; and Technical Correction to Long-Term Care Facilities Physical Environment Requirements [CMS-1746-F] (RIN: 0938-AU36) received August 20, 2021, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); jointly to the Committees on Energy and Commerce and Ways and Means.

EC-2248. A letter from the Regulations Coordinator, Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting the Department's Major final rule — Medicare Program; FY 2022 Inpatient Psychiatric Facilities Prospective Payment System and Quality Reporting Updates for Fiscal Year Beginning October 1, 2021 (FY 2022) [CMS-1750-F] (RIN: 0938-AU40) received August 20, 2021, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); jointly to the Committees on Energy and Commerce and Ways and Means.

EC-2249. A letter from the Regulations Coordinator, Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting the Department's Major final rule — Medicare Program; FY 2022 Hospice Wage Index and Payment Rate Update, Hospice Conditions of Participation Updates, Hospice and Home Health Quality Reporting Program Requirements [CMS-1754-F] (RIN: 0938-AU41) received September 20, 2021, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); jointly to the Committees on Energy and Commerce and Ways and Means.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. DEUTCH: Committee on Ethics. In the Matter of Allegations Relating to Representative Al Green (Rept. 117-131). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. DEUTCH: Committee on Ethics. In the Matter of Allegations Relating to Representative Sheila Jackson Lee (Rept. 117-132). Referred to the House Calendar.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XII, public bills and resolutions of the following titles were introduced and severally referred, as follows:

By Mr. MRVAN:

H.R. 5390. A bill to amend the American Rescue Plan Act of 2021 to extend the premium assistance for COBRA Continuation Coverage for individuals and their families; to the Committee on Ways and Means, and in addition to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. MANN:

H.R. 5391. A bill to amend the Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970 to prohibit emergency temporary standards with respect to vaccines, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. OWENS (for himself, Mrs. STEEL, Mrs. FISCHBACH, Mr. STEWART, and Ms. TENNEY):

H.R. 5392. A bill to amend the Military Selective Service Act to allow women to elect to register for the draft; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. PAYNE:

H.R. 5393. A bill to amend the Communications Act of 1934 to provide for mandatory cable carriage of low power television stations sharing facilities of certain full power commercial VHF stations, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. BUCSHON (for himself and Ms. SCHRIER):

H.R. 5394. A bill to require the Secretary of Health and Human Services to establish a new program which ensures meaningful access to claims data by clinician-led clinical data registries, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committee on Ways and Means, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. DELGADO (for himself and Mr. FITZPATRICK):

H.R. 5395. A bill to strengthen Buy American requirements, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Oversight and Reform, and in addition to the Committee on Ways and Means, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mrs. DINGELL (for herself and Mrs. HAYES):

H.R. 5396. A bill to amend title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972 to establish standards of liability for harassment on the basis of sex, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Ms. ESHOO:

H.R. 5397. A bill to amend requirements for awarding the National Medal of Science, the National Medal of Arts, and the National Technology and Innovation Medal, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor, and in addition to the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. GOOD of Virginia (for himself, Mr. GOSAR, Mrs. MILLER of Illinois, Mr. DUNCAN, Mrs. BOEBERT, Mr. BIGGS, Mr. LAMALFA, Mr. HARRIS, Mrs. GREENE of Georgia, Mr. BABIN, Mr. GOHMERT, Mr. TIFFANY, Mr. WEBER of Texas, Mr. POSEY, Mr. FALLON, Mr. BUCK, Mr. PERRY, and Mr. BISHOP of North Carolina):

H.R. 5398. A bill to amend the Civil Rights Act of 1964 to make using critical race theory or critical race pedagogy in any program or activity receiving Federal financial assistance a violation of such Act, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. GOODEN of Texas (for himself, Mr. BABIN, Mr. ROSENDALE, Mr. WEBER of Texas, Mr. ESTES, Mr. FALLON, and Mr. JOHNSON of Louisiana):

H.R. 5399. A bill to prohibit certain actions that impede border security on certain Federal land, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources, and in addition to the Committees on Agriculture, and Homeland Security, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mrs. HAYES (for herself and Mr. VEASEY):

H.R. 5400. A bill to amend the Universal Service Antideficiency Temporary Suspension Act to further exempt the Universal Service Fund from certain title 31 provisions; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. LEVIN of California:

H.R. 5401. A bill to establish a task force on the implications of amending the Atomic Energy Act of 1954 to remove exemptions from environmental laws for spent nuclear

fuel and high-level radioactive waste to allow for consent-based siting of geologic repositories; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Ms. SHERRILL (for herself and Mrs. BICE of Oklahoma):

H.R. 5402. A bill to direct the Secretary of Defense to implement a record of housing history for members of the Armed Forces who reside in housing provided by the United States; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Ms. SLOTKIN (for herself, Mr. TURNER, and Mr. POSEY):

H.R. 5403. A bill to direct the Secretary of Defense to provide medical providers of the Department of Defense mandatory training with respect to the potential health effects of perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substances; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. STEUBE (for himself, Mr. PERRY, Mr. CALVERT, Mr. CRAWFORD, Mr. BURCHETT, Mr. COLE, Mr. NEWHOUSE, Mr. C. SCOTT FRANKLIN of Florida, Mr. LAMALFA, Mr. BANKS, and Mr. WILSON of South Carolina):

H.R. 5404. A bill to impose sanctions on persons engaging in transactions in Afghanistan rare earth minerals; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and in addition to the Committee on the Judiciary, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. SWALWELL:

H.R. 5405. A bill to amend the National Security Act of 1947, to direct the Director of National Intelligence to submit a biennial report on the biodefense activities and duties of the intelligence community, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Intelligence (Permanent Select).

By Mr. SWALWELL:

H.R. 5406. A bill to require the development of a plan for the establishment of an interagency biodefense task force on the attribution of certain biological events, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committees on Armed Services, Homeland Security, Natural Resources, Foreign Affairs, Financial Services, Ways and Means, Veterans' Affairs, the Judiciary, Intelligence (Permanent Select), and Agriculture, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Ms. WILD (for herself, Mr. KELLER, Mr. FITZPATRICK, Mr. RASKIN, Ms. STEVENS, Mr. TRONE, Ms. SCANLON, Mr. MOULTON, Mr. GRIJALVA, Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD, Ms. DEAN, Mr. HARDER of California, and Mr. DESAULNIER):

H.R. 5407. A bill to amend the Higher Education Act of 1965 to promote comprehensive campus mental health and suicide prevention plans, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. CRENSHAW (for himself and Mr. SMITH of Missouri):

H.J. Res. 59. A joint resolution to acknowledge the courage and sacrifice of veterans of the Vietnam war and formally apologize for the treatment they received upon returning home; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs, and in addition to the Committee on Education and Labor, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Ms. CASTOR of Florida (for herself, Mr. NEGUSE, Mr. LONG, Mr. CICILLINE, Mr. CASE, Ms. NORTON, Ms. MENG, Mrs. HAYES, Mr. GRIJALVA, Mr.

SUOZZI, Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi, Mr. POSTER, Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ, Mr. CARSON, Mr. SOTO, Mr. CÁRDENAS, Mr. PHILLIPS, Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD, Mr. CORREA, Ms. WILD, Mr. HORSFORD, Mr. KILDEE, Ms. TITUS, Ms. JACKSON LEE, Ms. SPANBERGER, Ms. SCANLON, Mr. COSTA, Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN, Ms. DEAN, Ms. WILLIAMS of Georgia, Mr. TONKO, Ms. ADAMS, Mr. CLEAVER, Mr. CRIST, Mr. LAWSON of Florida, Mr. COHEN, Mr. GREEN of Texas, Ms. GARCIA of Texas, and Mr. THOMPSON of California):

H. Res. 686. A resolution expressing support for the designation of September 28, 2021, as "National Voter Registration Day"; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Ms. DELAURO (for herself, Mr. ISSA, Ms. SCANLON, Mr. FITZPATRICK, Miss GONZALEZ-COLÓN, and Mr. CARSON):

H. Res. 687. A resolution supporting the designation of September 2021 as "National Ovarian Cancer Awareness Month"; to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 3 of rule XII,

Mr. FERGUSON introduced A bill (H.R. 5408) for the relief of Michael Janssen and Steven Passantino; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

CONSTITUTIONAL AUTHORITY STATEMENT

Pursuant to clause 7 of the Rules of the House of Representatives, the following statements are submitted regarding the specific powers granted to Congress in the Constitution to enact the accompanying bill or joint resolution.

By Ms. BONAMICI:

H.R. 5375.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article One, Section Eight

By Mr. MRVAN:

H.R. 5390.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, clause 1 provides Congress with the power to "lay and collect Taxes, Duties, Imposts and Excises" in order to "provide for the . . . general Welfare of the United States."

By Mr. MANN:

H.R. 5391.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article II, Section 3 of the United States Constitution, which states the President ". . . shall take Care that the Laws be faithfully executed.

By Mr. OWENS:

H.R. 5392.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8

By Mr. PAYNE:

H.R. 5393.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I Section 8 Clause 3—Congress has the ability to regulate Commerce with foreign Nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian Tribes.

By Mr. BUCSHON:

H.R. 5394.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8, clause 3

By Mr. DELGADO:

H.R. 5395.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8 of the U.S. Constitution

By Mrs. DINGELL:

H.R. 5396.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

The constitutional authority of Congress to enact this legislation is provided by Article I, section 8 of the United States Constitution.

By Ms. ESHOO:

H.R. 5397.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Clause 1 of section 8 of article I of the Constitution.

By Mr. GOOD of Virginia:

H.R. 5398.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

14th Amendment to the Constitution
Article 1 Section 8 of the Constitution

By Mr. GOODEN of Texas:

H.R. 5399.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

The Constitutional authority on which this bill rests is the power of Congress to lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts, and excises to pay the debts and provide for the common Defense and general welfare of the United States, as enumerated in Article I, Section 8, Clause 1. Thus, Congress has the authority not only to increase taxes, but also, to reduce taxes to promote the general welfare of the United States of America and her citizens. Additionally, Congress has the Constitutional authority to regulate commerce among the States and with Indian Tribes, as enumerated in Article I, Section 8, Clause 3.

By Mrs. HAYES:

H.R. 5400.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8

By Mr. LEVIN of California:

H.R. 5401.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Congress under Article I, Section 8, Clause 3 of the United States Constitution.

By Ms. SHERRILL:

H.R. 5402.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

This bill is enacted pursuant to the power granted to Congress under Article I, Section 8, clause 16 of the United States Constitution.

By Ms. SLOTKIN:

H.R. 5403.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

To make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department or Officer thereof.

By Mr. STEUBE:

H.R. 5404.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

To regulate Commerce with foreign Nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian Tribes;

To establish a uniform Rule of Naturalization, and uniform Laws on the subject of Bankruptcies throughout the United States;

To coin Money, regulate the Value thereof, and of foreign Coin, and fix the Standard of Weights and Measures;

To provide for the Punishment of counterfeiting the Securities and current Coin of the United States;

To establish Post Offices and Post Roads;

To promote the Progress of Science and useful Arts, by securing for limited Times to Authors and Inventors the exclusive Right to their respective Writings and Discoveries;

To constitute Tribunals inferior to the supreme Court;

To define and punish Piracies and Felonies committed on the high Seas, and Offenses against the Law of Nations;

To declare War, grant Letters of Marque and Reprisal, and make Rules concerning Captures on Land and Water;

To raise and support Armies, but no Appropriation of Money to that Use shall be for a longer Term than two Years;

To provide and maintain a Navy;

To make Rules for the Government and Regulation of the land and naval Forces;

To provide for calling forth the Militia to execute the Laws of the Union, suppress Insurrections and repel Invasions;

To provide for organizing, arming, and disciplining, the Militia, and for governing such Part of them as may be employed in the Service of the United States, reserving to the States respectively, the Appointment of the Officers, and the Authority of training the Militia according to the discipline prescribed by Congress;

To exercise exclusive Legislation In all Cases whatsoever, over such District (not exceeding ten Miles square) as may, by Cession of particular States, and the acceptance of Congress, become the Seat of the Government of the United States, and to exercise like Authority over all Places purchased by the Consent of the Legislature of the State in which the Same shall be, for the Erection of Forts, Magazines, Arsenals, dock-Yards, and other needful Buildings; And

To make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department or Officer thereof.

By Mr. SWALWELL:

H.R. 5405.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, section 8

By Mr. SWALWELL:

H.R. 5406.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, section 8

By Ms. WILD:

H.R. 5407.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I Section VIII

Mr. FERGUSON:

H.R. 5408.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Clause 1 of section 8 of article I of the Constitution, to "provide for the common defense and general welfare of the United States."

By Mr. CRENSHAW:

H.J. Res. 59.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8 of the Constitution of the United States

Article I, section 8 of United State Constitution, which grants Congress the power to raise and support an Army; to provide and maintain a Navy, to make rules for the government and regulation of the land and naval forces; and provide for organizing, arming, and disciplining the militia.

ADDITIONAL SPONSORS

Under clause 7 of rule XII, sponsors were added to public bills and resolutions, as follows:

H.R. 19: Mr. AUSTIN SCOTT of Georgia.
H.R. 217: Mr. FLEISCHMANN and Mrs. MILLER-MEEKS.
H.R. 228: Mr. NUNES.
H.R. 364: Mr. DIAZ-BALART.
H.R. 421: Mr. AGUILAR.
H.R. 431: Mr. MORELLE.
H.R. 465: Mr. RUIZ.
H.R. 611: Mr. RESCHENTHALER.
H.R. 623: Ms. SALAZAR, Mr. MANN, Mr. OWENS, and Mr. MICHAEL F. DOYLE of Pennsylvania.
H.R. 628: Mr. HARRIS.
H.R. 911: Mrs. MURPHY of Florida.
H.R. 1023: Mr. LAMB.
H.R. 1041: Mr. CLYBURN.
H.R. 1185: Ms. KUSTER.
H.R. 1255: Mr. BURGESS, Mr. QUIGLEY, Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York, Mr. PETERS, Mr. GRIJALVA, Mr. JACKSON, and Mr. RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois.
H.R. 1275: Mr. MOONEY.
H.R. 1282: Mrs. STEEL.
H.R. 1297: Ms. UNDERWOOD and Ms. ESHOO.
H.R. 1344: Ms. CASTOR of Florida.
H.R. 1384: Ms. BONAMICI, Mr. SARBANES, Mr. MOULTON, and Mrs. MILLER-MEEKS.
H.R. 1456: Mr. LARSEN of Washington.
H.R. 1581: Mr. CARTWRIGHT, Mr. LAWSON of Florida, Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York, Ms. BASS, Mr. GREEN of Texas, Ms. ESCOBAR, Mr. GOTTHEIMER, Ms. STEVENS, and Mr. SARBANES.
H.R. 1593: Mrs. RODGERS of Washington and Ms. SCANLON.
H.R. 1626: Mr. ELLZEY.
H.R. 1680: Mrs. CAMMACK, Mr. JACKSON, and Mr. LATTA.
H.R. 1716: Ms. BOURDEAUX.
H.R. 1774: Mr. PETERS.
H.R. 1931: Mr. LEVIN of California.
H.R. 1946: Mrs. STEEL and Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD.
H.R. 1959: Ms. SCANLON.
H.R. 1990: Mrs. AXNE.
H.R. 2037: Mr. SWALWELL, Ms. CRAIG, and Mr. ROUZER.
H.R. 2038: Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York, Ms. JACOBS of California, and Mr. SUOZZI.
H.R. 2076: Mr. JOHNSON of Louisiana.
H.R. 2116: Mr. PALLONE, Mr. SEAN PATRICK MALONEY of New York, Mr. LARSON of Connecticut, Mr. LIEU, Mr. RYAN, Ms. GARCIA of Texas, and Mr. MCGOVERN.
H.R. 2120: Mr. STEWART and Mr. CROW.
H.R. 2161: Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Ms. KUSTER, Mr. MCGOVERN, and Ms. LOFGREN.
H.R. 2193: Ms. BLUNT ROCHESTER, Mr. MCNERNEY, Mr. JONES, and Mr. BOWMAN.
H.R. 2216: Mr. JONES, Mr. LOWENTHAL, Ms. MOORE of Wisconsin, and Ms. SEWELL.
H.R. 2244: Mr. CONNOLLY and Mrs. MILLER-MEEKS.
H.R. 2283: Mr. BOWMAN.
H.R. 2310: Mr. BOWMAN.
H.R. 2335: Mr. PAPPAS.
H.R. 2455: Mr. SMITH of Nebraska.
H.R. 2558: Mr. ROSENDALE.
H.R. 2586: Mr. PETERS, Ms. PORTER, Ms. KAPTUR, Mr. CONNOLLY, and Mr. GARCIA of Illinois.
H.R. 2698: Mr. SCHRADER.
H.R. 2734: Ms. MENG.
H.R. 2748: Ms. SALAZAR, Mr. BURCHETT, Mr. STANTON, and Mr. VEASEY.
H.R. 2764: Mr. KAHELE.
H.R. 2811: Mr. CARSON and Mr. KRISHNAMOORTHY.
H.R. 2840: Mr. STANTON, Mr. LARSEN of Washington, Mr. RUSH, Mr. PRICE of North Carolina, Mr. JONES, Ms. GARCIA of Texas, Mr. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Mr. KATKO, and Mr. MCNERNEY.

H.R. 2860: Mr. STEUBE.
H.R. 2873: Mrs. DEMINGS.
H.R. 2883: Ms. JACKSON LEE and Mrs. DEMINGS.
H.R. 2891: Ms. JACKSON LEE.
H.R. 2903: Mr. BACON, Mr. KAHELE, Mr. MALINOWSKI, Mr. CASTEN, and Mr. GROTHMAN.
H.R. 2930: Ms. STANSBURY.
H.R. 3085: Ms. JOHNSON of Texas and Mr. BUCHANAN.
H.R. 3100: Mr. BOWMAN.
H.R. 3140: Mr. BROOKS.
H.R. 3148: Ms. LETLOW.
H.R. 3150: Mr. DELGADO.
H.R. 3259: Ms. SALAZAR.
H.R. 3281: Mr. HIGGINS of Louisiana and Mr. BILIRAKIS.
H.R. 3304: Mr. KILMER.
H.R. 3305: Mr. CLYBURN, Mr. TAKANO, Mr. NADLER, Mr. PRICE of North Carolina, Ms. LOFGREN, Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois, Ms. SANCHEZ, Mr. GREEN of Texas, Ms. VELÁZQUEZ, Mr. RUPPERSBERGER, Mr. GARCIA of Illinois, Mrs. DINGELL, Mr. GOMEZ, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Mr. CARSON, Mr. COHEN, Mr. PERLMUTTER, Ms. WILLIAMS of Georgia, Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN, and Mr. GRIJALVA.
H.R. 3335: Ms. STANSBURY, Ms. SHERRILL, Mr. JONES, Ms. GARCIA of Texas, Mr. KEATING, Mr. CASTEN, Mr. SARBANES, and Mr. TORRES of New York.
H.R. 3344: Mr. SCHNEIDER.
H.R. 3355: Mr. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Mr. JONES, Mr. STANTON, Ms. GARCIA of Texas, Mr. KEATING, Mr. AGUILAR, Mr. CASTEN, Ms. BARRAGÁN, Mr. SARBANES, Mr. TORRES of New York, and Ms. SHERRILL.
H.R. 3402: Mrs. AXNE.
H.R. 3446: Ms. PINGREE.
H.R. 3537: Mr. ROUZER and Mr. BOST.
H.R. 3541: Mr. COLE.
H.R. 3575: Mrs. AXNE.
H.R. 3577: Mr. VARGAS and Mr. PAPPAS.
H.R. 3617: Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN.
H.R. 3657: Mr. SARBANES.
H.R. 3665: Mr. VALADAO.
H.R. 3685: Mr. MANN, Ms. CLARKE of New York, Mr. TAYLOR, Mr. LIEU, and Mr. STANTON.
H.R. 3785: Mr. CASE.
H.R. 3807: Ms. LEGER FERNANDEZ.
H.R. 3849: Mr. SHERMAN.
H.R. 3857: Mr. COHEN and Mr. KILMER.
H.R. 3868: Mr. JOYCE of Pennsylvania.
H.R. 3946: Ms. PINGREE, Mr. SAN NICOLAS, Mr. NEGEUSE, Ms. STANSBURY, and Mr. PAL-LONE.
H.R. 3988: Ms. JAYAPAL.
H.R. 4050: Mr. CLOUD.
H.R. 4065: Mr. COHEN.
H.R. 4071: Mr. MOOLENAAR.
H.R. 4134: Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York, Ms. SPEIER, Ms. SCANLON, and Mrs. HAYES.
H.R. 4151: Mr. KILMER and Ms. WILD.
H.R. 4198: Mr. TRONE.
H.R. 4390: Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania, Mr. MORELLE, and Mr. PETERS.
H.R. 4441: Mr. NORMAN.
H.R. 4445: Mr. BUCK.
H.R. 4450: Ms. MENG.
H.R. 4571: Mrs. NAPOLITANO.
H.R. 4601: Mrs. FISCHBACH.
H.R. 4722: Mr. LEVIN of California.
H.R. 4728: Ms. NORTON.
H.R. 4747: Mr. LIEU and Ms. TITUS.
H.R. 4761: Mr. SMITH of Missouri.
H.R. 4762: Mr. SMITH of Missouri.
H.R. 4785: Mr. MELJER, Ms. JACOBS of California, and Mrs. STEEL.
H.R. 4833: Mr. MCNERNEY.
H.R. 4842: Mr. BROOKS.
H.R. 4871: Mr. WELCH.
H.R. 4893: Mr. ROUZER.
H.R. 4938: Mr. WELCH.
H.R. 4943: Mr. BUTTERFIELD.

H.R. 4944: Mr. BUTTERFIELD.
H.R. 4980: Mr. KAHELE.
H.R. 4986: Mr. MFUME.
H.R. 4996: Ms. CRAIG.
H.R. 5048: Mr. SIRES.
H.R. 5055: Mr. KATKO.
H.R. 5096: Ms. PINGREE and Ms. SCANLON.
H.R. 5127: Mr. POSEY.
H.R. 5136: Mr. TIMMONS.
H.R. 5167: Mrs. HAYES.
H.R. 5170: Mr. COURTNEY.
H.R. 5193: Ms. BONAMICI.
H.R. 5220: Mrs. DEMINGS.
H.R. 5236: Mr. JACKSON.
H.R. 5254: Mr. FITZPATRICK.
H.R. 5298: Ms. MENG.
H.R. 5300: Mr. AGUILAR, Mr. MEEKS, Mr. VARGAS, and Ms. JAYAPAL.
H.R. 5314: Mr. TONKO.
H.R. 5318: Mrs. WALORSKI and Ms. SEWELL.
H.R. 5326: Mr. MCCAUL, Mr. FITZGERALD, Mr. LOUDERMILK, Mr. WITTMAN, Mr. BABIN, Mr. DONALDS, Mrs. MILLER of Illinois, Mr. MEUSER, and Mr. GARCIA of California.
H.R. 5333: Mrs. HARTZLER.
H.R. 5338: Ms. JAYAPAL and Ms. OMAR.
H.R. 5342: Mr. PALLONE, Mr. WELCH, Mr. TAKANO, Mr. VARGAS, and Mr. DESAULNIER.
H.R. 5360: Mr. GOSAR and Mr. STEUBE.
H.R. 5361: Ms. OMAR.
H.R. 5375: Ms. SPEIER.
H.R. 5379: Mr. GOSAR.
H.J. Res. 1: Mr. NORCROSS.
H.J. Res. 12: Mr. FERGUSON.
H. Con. Res. 42: Mr. RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois.
H. Res. 117: Mr. WITTMAN and Mr. NORMAN.
H. Res. 119: Mr. KAHELE, Mr. GRIFFITH, and Mr. SOTO.
H. Res. 404: Mr. CHABOT and Mr. CALVERT.
H. Res. 415: Mr. JACKSON.
H. Res. 471: Mr. MCGOVERN and Ms. WILD.
H. Res. 512: Mr. PAPPAS.
H. Res. 558: Mrs. LURIA, Mr. ROSE, Mr. WITTMAN, Mr. TAYLOR, Mr. SMITH of Nebraska, and Mr. GARBARINO.
H. Res. 565: Ms. OMAR.
H. Res. 590: Ms. PORTER.
H. Res. 631: Mrs. LURIA and Mr. CASE.
H. Res. 653: Mr. SUOZZI.
H. Res. 665: Mr. VARGAS and Mr. THOMPSON of California.
H. Res. 676: Mr. RUTHERFORD.
H. Res. 679: Mr. GOOD of Virginia.
H. Res. 680: Mr. GOOD of Virginia.

DELETIONS OF SPONSORS FROM PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 7 of rule XII, sponsors were deleted from public bills and resolutions, as follows:

H.J. Res. 6: Mr. FERGUSON.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 3 of rule XII, petitions and papers were laid on the clerk's desk and referred as follows:

PT-66. The SPEAKER presented a petition of from Illinois State Senator Cristina H. Pacione-Zayas, relative to bringing attention to Illinois Senate Resolution 168 which encourages Congress to expand the Public Service Loan Forgiveness Program to include farming as an applicable career for loan forgiveness; to the Committee on Agriculture.

PT-67. Also, a petition of the Board of Supervisors of the City and County of San Francisco, CA, relative to Resolution No. 395-21, urging the Federal Government to cancel student loan debts; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

PT-68. Also, a petition of the Board of Supervisors of the City and County of San

Francisco, CA, relative to Resolution No. 393-21, urging President Joe Biden to fully lift Title 42 restrictions at the United States-Mexico border to allow vulnerable and exploited people seeking asylum, including single adults, LGBT couples, and families, to enter the country and to ease the growing humanitarian crisis at the border caused by policies hostile to migrants; to the Committee on the Judiciary.